



The Health of Norwich



1973



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29924236>



CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1973

CONTENTS

					Page
HEALTH COMMITTEE	...	...	...	...	3
STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT	...	...	...	...	3
I GENERAL					
GENERAL STATISTICS	...	...	...	...	8
VITAL STATISTICS	...	...	...	...	8
NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS				...	11
STATISTICAL TABLES	...	...	...	...	13
II SERVICES UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACTS					
CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN					22
DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY			...	...	27
HEALTH VISITING	...	...	...	...	33
HOME NURSING	...	...	...	...	34
VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION				...	36
AMBULANCE	...	...	...	...	39
PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTERCARE					
HEALTH EDUCATION	...	...	...	...	41
GENERAL—INCLUDING CHIROPODY				...	47
FAMILY PLANNING		...	...	...	49
HOSPITALS	...	...	...	...	50
III INFECTIOUS DISEASES		...	...	...	54
IV TUBERCULOSIS	...	...	...	...	60
V VENEREOLOGY	...	...	...	...	66
VI ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CIRCUMSTANCES AREA	...	...	...	...	70
VII SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE	...	...	...	...	95

Health Committee

(As at 31st December, 1973)

Lord Mayor:

ALDERMAN R. J. SYMONDS

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR MRS. J. L. MORGAN, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR T. F. HUNTER, B.SC., PH.D. (EDIN.)

Members:

Councillor F. J. M. CHAPLIN, J.P.

„ MRS. P. M. PETERSEN

„ E. PRITCHARD

„ L. G. RICHARDS, B.D.S., L.D.S., R.C.S. (ENG.)

„ R. W. ROE

„ C. R. SMITH, B.A.

Co-opted Members:

A. E. WALKER, M.R.C.S. (ENG.), L.R.C.P. (LOND.)

A. S. WOOLSTONE, M.R.C.S. (ENG.), L.R.C.P. (LOND.)

Representatives of the Norwich Local Medical Committee

P. JOHNSON, L.D.S., R.C.S. (ENG.)

Representative of the Norwich Executive Council

STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(As at 31st December, 1973)

Medical and Dental Staff

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer

J. R. MURDOCK, O.St.J., T.D., (Mod.) B.A., M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical
Officer

D. B. HILL, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.

Senior Medical Officers in Department
Maternity and Child Welfare Services
(Post Vacant)

School Health Service

J. L. STEWART, M.D., Ch.B., M.F.C.M.

Medical Officers in Department
(3.6 Posts Vacant)

Part-time Medical Officers (equivalent to 3.0 whole-time) attend clinics and undertake school medical inspections on a sessional basis.

Principal School Dental Officer

P. I. CHRISTENSEN, B.D.S., L.D.S.

School Dental Officers

J. M. MITCHELL, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Edin.)

(Senior from 1st April 1973)

R. A. FELLA, B.D.S.

MRS. P. M. PEARS, B.D.S.

(2 Posts Vacant)

6 Dental Surgery Assistants

(2 Posts Vacant)

Nursing and Allied Staffs

Health Education Organiser

MISS J. EVA, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Diploma in Social Studies (Dist.) (Lond.)

2 Assistant Health Education Organisers

Technical Assistant

(Post Vacant)

Director of Nursing Services

MISS D. B. BOXER, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D., H.V., Queen's Nurse

Nursing Officer (Health Visiting)

(From 1st April 1973)

MISS M. E. DUNTHORNE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

21 Health Visitors

(6 Posts Vacant)

6 Health Visitors Assistants

Nursing Officer (Midwifery)

MISS J. HORN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Queen's Nurse

15 Domiciliary Midwives

(2.5 equivalent vacancies)

Nursing Officer (Home Nursing)

MISS K. WEBLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse

16 whole-time, 3 part-time Home Nurses

7 Bathing Attendants (part-time) equivalent to 3.5 whole-time

School Health Assistant

Chiropody Service

Chief Chiropodist

E. C. COMBER, L.Ch., H.Ch.D.

Chiropodists

2 whole-time, 6 part-time (equivalent to 2.2 whole-time)

Foot Hygiene Attendants

Equivalent to 4.9 whole-time

Speech Therapists

2 whole-time, 1 part-time (equivalent to 0.4 whole-time)

Physiotherapist

1 part-time Occupational Therapist (equivalent to 0.5 whole-time)

Public Analyst

ERIC C. WOOD, Ph.D., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C. (Part-time)

Ambulance Staff

Ambulance Officer

(From 1st April 1973)

29 Driver/Attendants

(including 6 Leading Ambulancemen), 1 Motor Mechanic

Public Health Inspectorate

Chief Public Health Inspector

J. H. SMELLIE, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

A. G. WELCH, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

9 Inspectors

(including 1 Senior Public Health Inspector (Food Hygiene) and

1 Senior Public Health Inspector (Air Pollution Control)

(Post Vacant)

2 Trainee Public Health Inspectors

4 Authorised Meat Inspectors

1 Cleansing Inspector

(Post Vacant)

3 Cleansing Assistants (including 1 Temporary), 4 Technical Assistants

Administrative Staff

Senior Administrative Assistant

K. H. CAMPLING, D.M.A., F.H.A., L.M.R.S.H.

32 whole-time, 1 part-time Administrative Staff

(2 posts vacant)

4 Welfare Foods Clerks (part-time) equivalent to 2 whole-time

Weights and Measures Staff

Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures

(Post Vacant)

Deputy Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures

G. H. PERKS, M.I.W.M.A.

2 Inspectors, 2 Technical Assistants

2 Trainees

2 Administrative Staff

CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH

I.—GENERAL

VITAL STATISTICS,
SOCIAL CONDITIONS, CLIMATOLOGY,
STATISTICAL TABLES

STATISTICS

Population					
Census 1971	..	..	..	..	122,083
Registrar General's Estimated Mid-Year					
Population	..	..	..	..	120,210
Area	..	..	..	..	9,655 acres
Inhabited Houses	..	..	..	..	45,009 (2.7
					persons per dwelling)
Rateable Value	..	..	..	..	£19,590,778
Penny Rate Product	..	..	..	..	£197,400

VITAL STATISTICS

	Norwich County Borough	England and Wales
Live Births	1,568	
Rate per 1,000 population (Crude)	13.0	13.7
Rate per 1,000 population (Adjusted by area comparability factor of 1.06)	13.8	13.7
Illegitimate Live Births	162	
Per cent of total live births	10.3	9.0
Still Births	13	
Rate per 1,000 total live and still- births	8.2	12.0
Total Live and Stillbirths	1,581	
Infant Deaths	32	
Infant Mortality Rates		
Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births	20.4	17.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	19.2	16.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	30.9	22.0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	17.2	11.2
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	13.3	10.0
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	21.5	21.0
Maternal Deaths (including Abortion)		
Rate per 1,000 total live and still- births	0	0.13
Deaths: All Causes	1,518	
Rate per 1,000 population (Crude)	12.6	12.0
Rate per 1,000 population (Adjusted by area comparability factor of 0.85)	10.7	12.0

Tuberculosis Death Rates

All forms per 1,000 population ...	0.008	0.03
Respiratory per 1,000 population ...	0.008	0.02

Cancer Death Rates

All forms per 1,000 population ...	2.15	2.44
Lung and Bronchus per 1,000 population ...	0.56	0.65
Other Sites per 1,000 population ...	1.59	1.79

Infectious Diseases (Notifiable)

Death rate per 1,000 population ...	0.02
-------------------------------------	------

GENERAL

Births

There were 1,568 live births recorded in 1973—this gives a crude birth rate of 13.0 per 1,000 population and an adjusted rate of 13.8. In 1972 there were 13.23 and 13.1 respectively. 13 stillbirths were recorded giving a rate of 8.2 per 1,000 live and stillbirths. In 1972 the rate was 11.86.

LIVE BIRTHS				STILLBIRTHS		
Sex	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male	714	84	798	8	—	8
Female	692	78	770	4	1	5
TOTALS	1,406	162	1,568	12	1	13

Deaths

The deaths amounted to 1,518, equivalent to a crude death rate of 12.6 per 1,000 population. After an adjustment is made for the area comparability factor the rate is 10.7. In 1972 the rates were 12.7 and 11.3 respectively.

Infantile Mortality

32 infants died under 1 year of age, giving a rate of 20.4 per 1,000 live births. In 1972 the rate was 15.16.

Maternal Mortality

There were again no maternal deaths of Norwich mothers during the year.

Tuberculosis

1 death occurred from Tuberculosis of the respiratory system giving a rate of 0.008 per 1,000 population.

Cancer

304 Norwich residents died from cancer. This gives a death rate of 2.15 per 1,000 population. In 1972 there were 326 deaths; a rate of 2.42.

Of the total deaths from cancer 79 (69 male and 10 female) were cancer of the lung and bronchus, a rate of 0.56. In 1972 the rate was 0.56.

Infectious Diseases (Notifiable)

There were 3 deaths from Infectious Diseases during the year, viz :—

	Male	Female	Age
Acute Meningitis ...	—	1	11 days
" "	—	1	2 years
Infective Jaundice ...	—	1	69 years

Marriages

1,134 marriages took place in 1973. This compares with 1,363 in 1972.

Accidents

The Registrar General notified 20 deaths from Motor Vehicle accidents.

These were of Norwich residents both inside and outside the City (i.e. allowing for transfers). The total number of fatalities resulting from road accidents within the City was 9.

Deaths from accidental causes in 1973 were :—

Motor vehicle accidents (see page 17)	... 20
All other accidents (see page 17)	... 16

Personal injuries resulting from road accidents in Norwich were :—

(Figures for 1972 are given in brackets).

	Age Groups				Totals
	0-4	5-11	12-15	Over 15	
Injuries :					
Serious	5 (4)	41 (38)	14 (18)	350 (306)	410 (366)
Slight	14 (13)	54 (45)	14 (25)	410 (390)	492 (473)
Totals	19 (17)	95 (83)	28 (43)	760 (696)	902 (839)

The local hospitals informed us of 1,956 home accidents in which Norwich residents—mainly young children—were involved.

It is not know, however, of the number of injuries resulting from home accidents treated by family doctors, or by first aid in the home itself.

Nursing Homes

There were 2 Nursing Homes in Norwich with a bed accommodation of 31 at the end of the year.

This provision is in addition to the 33 beds provided in the private wing and 4 beds for private patients in the maternity block of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

Routine inspection is maintained.

Cremation

Of the deaths occurring in Norwich, a total of 1,359 cremations (61.4%) were carried out.

There were 736 cremations carried out at the Norwich City Crematorium. Of this number 485 were those of deaths registered in Norwich.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Geology

The chalk, that underlies the greater part of Norfolk to a considerable depth, is, in some places, very near to the surface in and around Norwich. On top of the chalk, and filling in the undulations in its surface, lies a covering of glacial deposits—sands, gravel and boulder clays—left by the retreating ice sheets of about half a million years ago.

Climatology

Mr. A. C. Owers, the Director of the Norfolk Agricultural Station at Morley, has kindly given weather statistics, page 12.

Water Supply

Mr. R. J. Bell, the Water Engineer and Manager, has kindly supplied information on the water supply. This information is included in the Environmental Section, page 70.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The City Engineer, Mr. R. K. Binks, has kindly commented on the arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal. This is included in the Environmental Section, page 74.

Cleansing and Scavenging

A weekly collection of refuse is made from all domestic and business premises. One dustbin is emptied free of charge from business premises weekly, a charge is made for anything additional.

Social Conditions

Mr. Simpson, the Area Manager of the Department of Employment, has kindly supplied statistics of the numbers unemployed, in the Norwich Administrative Area, as at January and December, 1973.

The administrative area includes rather more than that of the Norwich County Borough—page 13.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS, 1970-1973

	Sunshine (hours)					Rainfall (inches)					Average Mean Temperature °C	44-Year Mean	Average Relative Humidity 1973
	1973	44-Year Mean	1972	1971	1970	1973	44-Year Mean	1972	1971	1970	1973		
January	38.7	50.5	37.7	33.8	14.8	0.63	2.25	2.53	3.16	1.79	3.9	3.3	90.7
February	77.2	65.9	52.1	70.1	96.6	1.23	1.68	1.18	0.58	2.17	3.5	3.6	88.0
March	127.9	123.0	154.6	105.3	97.3	0.46	1.53	1.20	1.51	1.57	6.1	5.7	87.6
April	158.3	147.9	145.6	125.1	136.6	2.49	1.66	1.73	0.77	2.25	6.9	8.2	83.0
May	188.2	193.8	179.4	236.0	190.4	2.47	1.72	1.95	2.36	1.14	11.4	11.1	79.0
June	283.1	195.2	157.0	147.0	274.4	1.86	1.78	1.81	2.01	0.50	14.9	14.2	73.9
July	153.1	188.8	156.8	253.8	167.6	3.30	2.42	2.90	2.02	1.41	15.5	16.2	76.1
August	208.0	177.2	192.3	145.2	191.4	0.87	2.29	1.04	3.33	1.93	16.3	16.2	76.7
September	183.2	144.8	114.6	180.6	161.5	3.23	2.25	1.60	1.02	1.32	14.3	14.0	81.7
October	108.6	108.6	89.7	138.4	108.8	1.69	2.44	0.18	2.40	1.49	8.9	10.5	85.6
November	109.5	55.3	78.8	76.7	63.1	0.98	2.74	2.37	4.41	5.81	5.0	6.8	81.5
December	61.0	44.0	52.7	35.1	50.8	1.72	2.25	1.41	1.20	2.10	4.1	4.2	83.4
1696.8 1495.0 1411.3 1547.1 1553.1						20.93	25.01	19.90	24.77	23.48			

STATISTICAL TABLES

NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED IN NORWICH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE AREA, 1973

Industry Group in which Last Employed

EXTRACTIVE

	Mid-January		Mid-December	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	79	2	35	1
Mining and Quarrying	4	—	—	—
	<hr/> 83	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 35	<hr/> 1

MANUFACTURING

Food, Drink and Tobacco	81	6	63	2
Coal and Petroleum Products ...	3	—	3	—
Chemicals and Allied Industries ...	16	—	9	1
Metal Manufacture	10	—	10	—
Mechanical Engineering	36	—	22	3
Instrument Engineering	3	—	1	—
Electrical Engineering	58	3	34	2
Shipbuilding & Marine Engineering	12	—	9	1
Vehicles	13	—	11	1
Metal Goods(not elsewhere specified)	28	1	14	—
Textiles	9	—	3	1
Leather, Leather Goods and Furs	1	—	1	—
Clothing and Footwear	86	14	28	3
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	10	—	2	1
Timber, Furniture, etc.	13	1	9	—
Paper, Printing and Publishing ...	26	6	16	1
Other Manufacturing Industries ...	34	2	19	2
	<hr/> 439	<hr/> 33	<hr/> 254	<hr/> 18

SERVICES

Construction	381	2	195	—
Gas, Electricity and Water	35	—	21	—
Transport and Communication ...	166	11	69	1
Distributive Trades	213	25	154	7
Insurance, Banking, Finance ...	80	11	71	8
Professional and Scientific	99	39	72	13
Miscellaneous	200	55	117	9
Public Administration and Defence	129	7	134	6
Others (e.g. Ex-Service and those not latterly in employment) ...	303	76	221	49
	<hr/> 1,606	<hr/> 226	<hr/> 1,054	<hr/> 93
TOTALS	<hr/> 2,128	<hr/> 261	<hr/> 1,343	<hr/> 112
TOTALS 1972	<hr/> 2,600	<hr/> 228	<hr/> 1,946	<hr/> 205

NUMBERS OF DEATHS BY CAUSE, IN SEX AND AGE GROUPS, NORWICH COUNTY BOROUGH, 1973

Information supplied by the Registrar General

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	All ages	Under 4 wks.	4 wks. and under 1 year	Age in Years									
					1— 4	5— 14	15— 24	25— 34	35— 44	45— 54	55— 64	65— 74	75 & over	
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis and its sequelae	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm buccal cavity, etc.	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Malignant neoplasm oesophagus	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malignant neoplasm stomach	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm intestine	F	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
	M	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Malignant neoplasm larynx	F	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm breast	F	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Malignant neoplasm uterus	F	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Malignant neoplasm prostate	M	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Leukaemia	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
				2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

NUMBERS OF DEATHS BY CAUSE, IN SEX AND AGE GROUPS,
NORWICH COUNTY BOROUGH, 1973—Continued

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	All ages	Under 4 wks.	4 wks. and under 1 year	Age in Years								
					1— 4	5— 14	15— 24	25— 34	35— 44	45— 54	55— 64	65— 74	75 & over
Other diseases of respiratory system	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Peptic ulcer	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cirrhosis of liver	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of digestive system	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	F	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	3
	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Hyperplasia of prostate	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Congenital anomalies	M	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
	F	6	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Difficult delivery and/or anoxic condition	M	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other causes of perinatal mortality	M	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	M	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
	F	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	13	—	—	—	1	—	5	3	—	2	1	—	1
																1
All other accidents	..	..	..	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	—	1
				8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	1
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	..	..	..	8	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
				10	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	1	2	1
All other external causes	..	..	..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
				2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
				1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	..	..	..	738	18	2	—	2	2	8	9	3	64	112	246	264
				780	9	3	—	5	2	7	3	2	29	59	191	464

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS 1973

		AGE IN YEARS														75 and over		TOTALS			
Under 1		1—4		5—14		15—24		25—34		35—44		45—54		55—64		65—74		75 and over		TOTALS	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Accidents in the Home—																					
Falls	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	3
Burns	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Other Accidents																					
Drowning	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other (i)	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	4	4
Sub-Totals		—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	2	—	—	1	1	5	8	8
Motor Vehicle Accidents		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
..	..	1	—	—	—	5	2	3	—	1	—	2	—	1	3	—	—	1	1	13	7
Totals		—	—	1	—	5	2	4	—	1	1	5	—	3	3	—	1	2	6	21	15
..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Males	Females	Age
(i) Asphyxia due to Inhaled Vomitus	—	1	81 years
Skull crushed by falling garage doors	—	1	81 years
Hypothermia	—	1	71 years
Injuries involved, whilst riding moped, in collision with car (on private premises)	1	—	55 years
Barbiturate poisoning—Overdose	1	—	49 years
Asphyxia due to Inhaled Vomitus	1	—	51 years
Asphyxia due to Inhaled Vomitus	1	—	47 years
Asphyxia due to Inhaled Stomach Contents	—	1	2 years

DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR, 1973

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week		1 and 2 weeks		2 and 3 weeks		3 and 4 weeks		Total under 1 month		1 and 3 months		3 and 6 months		6 and 9 months		9 and 12 months		Total under 1 year	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Congenital Anomalies	4	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	5	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	3
Difficult Delivery and/or Anoxic Condition	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3
Premature Births	6	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3
Meningitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Causes	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Totals ..	16	6	1	2	1	1	—	—	18	9	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	20	12

SUICIDE AND SELF-INFLICTED INJURIES, 1973

	AGE IN YEARS												Totals				
	15-24		25-34		35-44		45-44		55-64		65-74				75 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	
Poisoning by solid or Liquid Substances (1)...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	M	F	2
Poisoning by Gases in Domestic use ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poisoning by other Gases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
By Hanging, Strangulation and Suffocation ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—
By Submersion (Drowning)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
By Firearms and Explosives ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
By Cutting and Piercing Instruments ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
By Other and Unspecified means ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
Totals ..	2	2	2	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	2	1	1	—	10	5	5

10

Barbiturate Poisoning Nembul

Tuinal ..

Tuinal ..

Tuinal ..

Paracetamol

Amylobarbitone and Morphine ..

Male
Female

66 years

57 years

33 years

23 years

28 years

59 years

Age

years

years

years

years

years

years

II.—NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACTS

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(Section 22)

Parentcraft Teaching

Teaching of parents in preparation for confinement, and in the maintenance of good health for their families continues to be offered, on a regular basis, at six centres throughout the City. The special evening sessions for husbands and wives attract a considerable number. The instruction and discussions are conducted by Health Visitors, Midwives and their pupils, and for the sessions involving both parents, a Medical Officer.

Confinements

The number of applications for institutional confinement, assessed on social grounds by the Department, had been declining from 1964, but in 1968 there was a sharp increase apparently attributable to the attraction of the new Maternity Unit.

There was a further slight increase in 1969, but the decline reappeared in 1970, and has continued. Proportions recommended, however, show little change:

		%	
1973	...	62.8	(312 out of 497)
1972	...	64.6	(381 out of 590)
1971	...	64.9	(474 out of 730)

The trend towards hospital confinement continued during 1973, although the proportion of home confinements in the area is still one of the highest in England.

The percentages of the number of mothers delivered at home were:

		Norwich	England
		%	%
1973	...	22.7	Not yet available
1972	...	25.7	8.8
1971	...	29.3	11.1
1970	...	30.4	13.8

Blood Testing

The weekly session held to take both routine and any special tests for the ascertainment of Group, Haemoglobin and Rhesus Factor, continue as before.

Rhesus Iso-Immunisation

The investigation immediately after delivery and treatment as is necessary, continue as before. The arrangements give rise to no difficulties.

Sterilised Maternity Outfits

During the year a total of 480 Sterilised Maternity Outfits were issued, this being 108 less than the number issued in 1972.

Child Health Clinics

Number of children who attended during the year and were born in:			Total number of children who attended during the year	Total attendances during the year	Number of attendances during the year made by children who were born in:		
1973	1972	1971-68			1973	1972	1971-68
1,237	1,142	780	3,159	30,702	11,130	10,074	9,498
			The figures for 1972 were:—				
1972	1971	1970-67			1972	1971	1970-67
1,235	1,248	902	3,385	33,757	11,645	11,562	10,550

	1973	1972
Average attendance per child	9.75	9.97
Average attendance per session (all clinics)	33.6	36.5

Welfare Foods

National Welfare Foods were distributed from 12 Child Health Centres. The following tables show the quantities issued during 1973 and 1972.

	1973			1972		
	Free	Paid	Total	Free	Paid	Total
National Dried Milk (Packets equivalent to 7 pints)	619	9,278	9,897	511	5,861	6,372
Vitamin Tablets (Packets)	66	686	752	120	821	941
Vitamin Drops (Bottles)	673	2,719	3,392	832	2,037	2,869

DENTAL TREATMENT

Treatment provided by the School Dental Service.

(The figures for 1972 are given in brackets)

	Visits		Inspections			Additional course of treatment recommended	Fillings	Teeth Filled	Teeth Extracted	General Anaesthetics	Emergencies	Patients X-rayed	Prophylaxis	Teeth root filled	Inlays	Crowns	Teeth otherwise conserved	Courses of treatment completed
	First	Subsequent	First	Requiring Treatment	Offered Treatment													
Children under 5	89 (83)	113 (101)	144 (132)	98 (91)	98 (90)	16 (15)	163 (155)	143 (132)	108 (46)	47 (23)	35 (12)	2 (1)	16 (13)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	32 (28)	80 (61)
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	22 (11)	21 (20)	23 (11)	24 (10)	24 (10)	2 (1)	31 (38)	28 (33)	13 (4)	1 (—)	7 (—)	2 (—)	7 (6)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	15 (8)

Dentures supplied:—

NIL (NIL)

Dental Treatment

The Principal School Dental Officer comments :

Children under 5 years of age

There has been little significant change in the number of children under five years of age who attended the School Dental Clinic for treatment during the year.

Most children of this age are brought to the clinics because of acute pain. The consequent treatment is usually extraction under general anaesthesia. An unfortunate introduction to dentistry at such an early age and not one to encourage return visits.

Expectant and Nursing Mothers

Not many nursing and expectant mothers attend the Dental Clinics. Treatment is provided free of charge through the National Health Service for this class of patient.

Those who arrive for treatment are usually in pain and are unable to get treatment because they do not attend a dentist regularly. Alternatively, they have just come to live in the area and have been unable to get a dental appointment.

Many of these patients once their pain is relieved fail to keep subsequent appointments.

Consultants Clinics

Eye Clinic

Children found at the Infant Welfare Centres to have some ophthalmic defect are referred to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

Orthopaedic Clinic

Children seen at the Infant Welfare Centres and who appear to present any form of Orthopaedic defect are referred, with the consent of the family doctor, to the Orthopaedic Clinic at the Jenny Lind Hospital.

Speech Clinic

Those children under school age and in need of speech training are referred by Assistant Medical Officers to the Department's Speech Therapists.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

(Section 23)

Midwives

Statutory supervision of all midwives practising within the area continued, in accordance with the provision of the Midwives' Act 1951. There were no disciplinary investigations necessary during the year.

The Domiciliary Service continues with 10 full-time and 3 part-time midwives.

Teaching of Pupil Midwives

Single period training has continued throughout the year, with pupils, mainly resident at 4 Earlham Road, spending twelve weeks attending patients in their own homes, under the supervision of the teaching midwives.

During the year a total of 44 pupils completed the district part of their training.

(A) Domiciliary Confinements (see table page 29)

VISITS

Routine Ante-natal Visits

1st visits	480	}	2,991
Subsequent visits	...	...	...	2,120
Ineffective visits	...	...	...	391

<i>In Labour Visits</i>			957
-------------------------	-----	-----	-----	--	--	-----

Routine Puerperium Visits

Morning visits	...	...	...	4,147	}	6,904
Evening visits	...	...	...	1,367		
Visits to supervise pupil's work	...	...	...	1,390		
Visits to assess Socialological conditions for Delivery or Early Discharge	...	...	...			2,302

13,154

The visiting of midwifery patients in their own homes by the 10 full-time and 3 part-time midwives reveals an interesting pattern. Puerperium visits were the most numerous, 6,904, to patients who had their baby at home, and 5,922 to those who had been confined in hospital. Ante-natal visits to those booked for home confinement were 2,991, whilst to assess for suitability of the home for delivery or early discharge from hospital totalled 2,302. There were 957 visits made to patients in labour.

Thus, of the 19,076 visits made by the midwives, 8,224 were in connection with hospital confinement.

The Emergency Obstetric Unit, based at the Norwich and Norwich Hospital was called to a patient's home on 10 occasions, and the Emergency Paediatric Unit was called on 6 occasions.

The number of patients confined in their own homes showed a further decline, whilst a considerable number—52% of whom were expecting their first baby, were transferred to hospital at the end of pregnancy or during labour.

Patients transferred to Hospital

<i>Ante-natal</i>				Primiparae
Post Maturity	...	...	13	5
Breech presentation	...	...	5	2
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia	...	...	28	10
Multiple pregnancy	...	...	1	—
Foetal distress	...	...	2	2
Transverse lie	...	...	1	—
Severe anaemia	...	...	1	—
			51	19
<i>In Labour</i>				
Premature labour	...	...	8	4
Antepartum haemorrhage	...	...	9	5
Foetal distress	...	...	6	3
Delay—1st stage	...	...	20	15
Delay—2nd stage	...	...	13	12
High presenting part	...	...	5	5
Early rupture of membranes	...	...	18	7
Breech presentation	...	...	3	1
Raised blood pressure	...	...	2	1
Post partum haemorrhage	...	...	2	—
Malpresentation	...	...	1	—
			87	53
Totals			138	72
				i.e. = 52%

(B) Institutional

National Health Service

(a) Norfolk and Norwich Hospital

3,552 mothers, of whom 1,055 normally resided in the City, were confined in the Maternity Unit. There were 53 stillbirths.

(b) Drayton Hall (General Practitioners' Maternity Home)

In this Maternity Home, in the County of Norfolk, 163 mothers, who normally reside in the City, were confined.

DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES

	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965
DOCTOR BOOKED	165	204	257	302	302	293	348	442	527
Not present	193	210	256	251	318	339	359	357	441
DOCTOR NOT BOOKED	—	—	2	—	1	1	2	2	—
Not present	1	2	1	—	1	1	—	2	2
TOTAL	359	416	516	553	622	634	709	803	970
ANALGESIA									
(Doctor present during delivery)									
GAS/AIR	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	308	474
GAS/OXYGEN	118	149	157	165	106	256	301	51	—
PETHIDINE	118	154	187	263	261	248	264	260	348
TRILENE	22	20	58	118	86	—	—	—	—
(Doctor not present during delivery)									
GAS/AIR	—	—	—	—	—	1	18	278	373
GAS/OXYGEN	141	117	163	135	203	290	318	39	—
PETHIDINE	134	165	220	170	211	258	242	251	326
TRILENE	24	41	42	76	66	—	—	—	—
Mothers breast feeding at 10th day	177	171	222	202	202	224	173	277	425

(1) Norwich Mothers

	1973	1972	1971
Delivered in			
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital ..	1,054	1,008	975
Drayton Hall	163	180	263
Other Hospitals outside City ..	3	7	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,220	1,195	1,245
Delivered at Home	359	414	516
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,579	1,609	1,761
<i>Norfolk and Norwich Hospital</i>			
Discharged before 10th day			
(a) Originally booked for home confinement, therefore home circumstances satisfactory ..	242	232	251
(b) Early discharge planned with Local Health Authority — "48 hour discharge"	314	274	257
(c) Took own discharge against medical advice	23	31	24
(d) Discharged by doctor in charge of case when Local Health Authority had recommended 10 day stay because of adverse social conditions ..	85	93	71
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	664	630	603
10 days or later (by subtraction)	390	378	372
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,054	1,008	975

Drayton Hall

(Beds are allocated on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health of the Local Health Authority because adverse social conditions are considered to preclude confinement or nursing at home).

Discharged before 10th day	1973	1972	1971
(a) Early discharge planned with Local Health Authority ..	1	—	—
(b) Took own discharge against medical advice	2	11	27
(c) Discharged by doctor in charge of case	22	23	41
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	25	34	68
10 days or later (by subtraction)	138	146	195
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	163	180	263

(2) Early Discharges of Norwich Mothers

	Day of Puerperium									
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	Total
FROM NORFOLK AND NORWICH HOSPITAL										
Booked for home confinement	4	69	137	5	9	4	5	4	5	242
Early discharge planned with Local Health Authority	6	70	166	16	10	10	6	15	15	314
Took her own discharge ..	1	2	8	3	4	—	1	3	1	23
Discharged by doctor in charge of case	—	6	15	4	5	5	16	14	20	85
	11	147	326	28	28	19	28	36	41	664
FROM DRAYTON HALL										
Early discharge planned with Local Health Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Took her own discharge ..	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Discharge by doctor in charge of case	—	—	2	—	2	2	1	4	11	22
	—	1	2	—	2	3	1	5	11	25
Totals	11	148	328	28	30	22	29	41	52	689

(C) Consultant Facilities

The Regional Hospital Board provide four Obstetric Consultants and two Paediatric Consultants whose services are available to General Practitioners.

The Domiciliary Midwives may also call on a member of a panel in an emergency, by summoning the emergency obstetric or paediatric unit without awaiting the arrival of the General Practitioner.

(D) Care of Premature Infants

As far as possible, mothers in premature labour are transferred to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital but, in the event of limited time, the Emergency Paediatric Unit is summoned and will provide all necessary equipment and advice.

(E) Maternity and Nursing Homes

Before applicants are registered, the homes are inspected by a Medical Officer of the Health Department to ensure that the arrangements comply with the bye-laws. The department calls in the Chief Fire Officer to advise on arrangements for protection against fire. All homes are inspected periodically by a Medical Officer. At the end of the year, 2 persons were registered in respect of nursing homes (non-maternity).

(F) Stillbirths

There were 13 stillbirths allocated by the Registrar-General to Norwich residents in 1973, giving a rate per 1,000 of the total live and stillbirths of 8.2 as compared with 11.86 in 1972.

These were sub-divided as under:

Legitimate 12, Illegitimate 1. Being Males 8, Females 5.

Associated Conditions:

Maternal abnormalities—Intra-partum anoxia 1; Ante-partum Haemorrhage 1.

Foetal abnormalities—Anencephaly 3.

Other conditions—Unexplained Intra-uterine death 1; Placenta Abruptio 1; Cord around neck 2; Foetal Asphyxia 2, Placental Insufficiency 1.

(G) Congenital Malformations

Arrangements continued from 1970 for the notification to the Registrar-General of congenital malformations observable at birth.

Our birth notification card has an 11 point questionnaire covering factors in family history pregnancy and delivery which are known to potentially place a child 'at-risk' of handicapping conditions. The last question calls for particulars of any congenital malformations observable at birth and the table below shows the conditions found in 27 babies (2 stillborn) born to Norwich mothers in 1973.

23 Babies with single abnormality :—

	Live	Stillbirth
Central Nervous System :		
Anencephalus	—	2
Alimentary System :		
Cleft Palate	1	—
Cleft Lip	1	—
Urino-Genital System :		
Hypospadias	2	—

Limbs :

Polydactyly	...	...	...	...	2	—
Talipes	...	...	...	...	2	—
Congenital Dislocation of Hip	...				1	—
Unspecified Limb Malformations	...				1	—
Reduction Deformity Leg or Foot	...				1	—

Other parts of Musculo-skeletal System:

Malformation of Spine	...	...			1	—
Other Malformations of Musculo-Skeletal System	...	...	...		2	—

Other Systems :

Other Unspecified Malformations of Muscles, Skin and Fascia	...	...			2	—
Exomphalos	...	...	...	...	1	—

Other Malformations :

Other Unspecified Congenital Malformations	...	...	...		2	—
Downs Syndrome (Mongol)	...	...			2	—

There were 4 babies (nil stillborn) with more than one abnormality :

Spina Bifida, Talipes.

Hydrocephalus, Spina Bifida.

Talipes, Polydactyly, Unspecified Malformations of Urino-Genital Organs, Congenital Dislocation of Hip.

Spina Bifida, Congenital Dislocation of Hip.

OBSERVATION REGISTER

The Observation Register as such was held in abeyance. Health Visitors continued to watch closely the development of all babies considered to be 'at risk.'

A team of specially trained Health Visitors carry out hearing tests in the baby's home.

HEALTH VISITING

(Section 24)

The establishment is now 21 but the shortage of suitable applicants continues. One student seconded for training, and now returned to the department, passed the examination of the Council for the Training of Health Visitors.

A Nursing Officer was appointed during the year and her knowledge and experience has helped to make the best use of the scarce Health Visitor skills.

A two-day Course on the testing of hearing was conducted by a member of the Manchester School for the Deaf, which was attended by the Health Visitors who had not previously undertaken the training. All staff are now trained to screen infants and young children.

The commitments to formal Health teaching in schools and colleges continue as before.

The 6 Health Visitors' Assistants, in addition to their duties in Clinics and Centres, continue to visit the elderly and made a total of 4,191 visits to persons over the age of 75 years.

Type of Case	Number of Cases seen by		Number of Visits	
	Health Visitors	Health Visitors Assistants	Health Visitors	Health Visitors Assistants
Children born in 1973	1,633	8	5,565	16
Other children aged under 5 ..	2,788	463	7,064	612
Persons aged 5 and 16 seen as part of Health Visiting (i.e. excluding those seen as part of school health service)	40	294	88	369
Persons aged between 17 and 64 ..	248	43	534	117
Persons aged 65 and over ..	416	838	1,017	4,640
Households visisted on account of tuberculosis	36	—	65	—
Households visisted on account of other infectious diseases ..	52	—	70	—
Households visisted for any other reason	264	66	358	401
Abortive visits	—	—	925	430
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	5,477	1,712	15,686	6,585
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7,189		22,271	
Number of persons included above who are:				
Mentally handicapped	9	4	35	24
Mentally ill	6	23	22	149
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	15	27	57	173
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	42		230	

HOME NURSING

(Section 25)

The nursing of the sick in their own homes, and in homes for the elderly (Part III Accommodation) was undertaken by 16 whole-time and 3 part-time Home Nurses, under the supervision of a Nursing Officer.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

(Section 26)

Smallpox Vaccination

In accordance with the Department of Health and Social Security Circular 54/71 vaccination against smallpox is no longer recommended as a routine procedure in early childhood but carried out on request of parents.

70 infants under 2 years of age were vaccinated during 1973. 21 by Medical Officers of the Department and 49 by General Practitioners.

Diphtheria Immunisation

During the year, 1,313 children (1,277 under 5) completed a full course of primary immunisations against Diphtheria. 816 of these children were immunised by General Practitioners.

3,238 children received booster doses of which 918 were immunised by General Practitioners.

The following table shows the total of children under 5 years of age who have completed a full course of primary immunisation from 1st January, 1969 to 31st December, 1973.

Year of Birth Year when Immunised	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969
1969	—	—	—	—	570
1970	—	—	—	549	867
1971	—	—	458	846	77
1972	—	364	826	85	17
1973	342	826	80	23	6
Totals ...	342	1,190	1,364	1,503	1,537
Percentage immunised	21.84%	74.84%	77.06%	83.82%	82.41%

At the end of the year 5,936 children or approximately 67.26% of the population under 5 years had been protected. The figure for 1972 was 75.42%.

Whooping Cough Immunisation

During the year, 1,271 children (1,265 under 5) completed a full course of primary immunisation against whooping cough, with a combined whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus antigen. 807 of these children were immunised by General Practitioners.

676 children received booster doses of which 419 were immunised by General Practitioners.

The following table shows the total of children under 5 years of age who have completed a full course of primary immunisation from 1st January, 1969 to 31st December, 1973.

Year of Birth Year when immunised	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969
1969	—	—	—	—	558
1970	—	—	—	541	836
1971	—	—	456	841	74
1972	—	359	819	81	12
1973	340	823	79	19	4
Totals ...	340	1,182	1,354	1,482	1,484
Percentage immunised	21.71 %	74.34 %	76.49 %	82.65 %	79.57 %

At the end of the year 5,842 children or approximately 66.19% of children under 5 years had been protected. The figure for 1972 was 73.80%.

Poliomyelitis Immunisation

The offer of protection against poliomyelitis to all persons under 40 years of age was continued. Oral vaccine only was used.

During the year, 1,305 children under 16 years of age completed a full course of primary immunisations against poliomyelitis. 822 of these children were immunised by General Practitioners.

On the 31st December, 1973 the percentage uptake for children under 16 years of age was 82.14%. 1,884 children received booster doses of which 716 were immunised by General Practitioners.

The following table shows the total of children under 16 years of age who have completed a full course of primary immunisation from 1st January 1958 to 31st December, 1973.

Tetanus Immunisation

In addition to the general use of Combined Antigens for primary immunisation of infants, older children and adults are also protected against tetanus.

During the year 2,209 persons (1,377 under 16) completed primary immunisations and 3,643 booster doses were given (3,495 under 16).

1,713 of the primary immunisations and 1,666 booster doses were given by General Practitioners.

POLIOMYELITIS IMMUNISATION

Year of Birth	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Total Births	1,566	1,590	1,770	1,793	1,865	1,878	1,822	1,809	1,947	1,897	1,805	1,849	1,820	1,890	1,824	1,769
Year when Immunised																
1958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1963	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1964	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1965	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1968	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1970	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1971	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1972	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1973	347	814	86	20	6	14	7	1	3	2	3	—	—	—	1	1
Totals	347	1,184	1,306	1,518	1,525	1,609	1,593	1,443	1,526	1,577	1,537	1,562	1,662	1,766	1,778	1,630
Percentage Vaccinated	22·16	74·46	73·78	84·66	81·76	85·67	87·43	79·77	78·38	83·13	85·15	84·47	91·31	93·43	97·48	92·14

The figures in the Table above for those born between 1958–1964 inclusive, are the figures of those who were known in 1969 to have been immunised, but the precise year of immunisation is not readily available.

Measles Immunisation

Measles Immunisation was continued. The age group dealt with were:

Year of Birth	1966- Others Under						Total
	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	Age 16	
Number Immunised	4	654	270	67	70	5	1,070

742 of the immunisations were given by General Practitioners.

Rubella Immunisation

Vaccination against Rubella for girls in their 12th year was continued in schools.

The age group dealt with throughout the year were:

Year of Birth	1962	1961	1960	Total
Number Immunised	535	826	252	1,613

1,538 of the immunisations were carried out in schools by the department.

The response in the school year 1972/73 was 87.56%.

The response in the school year 1973/74 (completed by 31st December, 1973) was 84.29%.

B.C.G. (Vaccination against Tuberculosis)

Heaf Test and B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis, offered annually to all 13-year-old schoolchildren, is referred to in the School Health Service, Section VII.

Yellow Fever Immunisation

The Yellow Fever Immunisation service for travellers, commenced on 1st July, 1960 continues. The fee for each vaccination is £1.05p.

832 immunisations were carried out during 1973. The figure for 1972 was 849.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

(Section 27)

The staff consisted of:—

- 1 Ambulance Officer.
- 29 Driver/Attendants (including 6 Leading Ambulancemen).
- 1 Motor Mechanic.

Cases dealt with during the year were:—

(i) Classification

	Stretcher Cases		Sitting Cases		Total	
	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972
Accident and sudden illness ..	1,930	1,632	25	50	1,955	1,682
Maternity Cases ..	489	465	7	9	496	474
Mental Health Cases	17	17	1	2	18	19
Other Cases ..	12,003	13,477	28,440	32,928	40,443	46,405
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	14,439	15,591	28,473	32,989	42,912	48,580
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Accident and sudden illness cases account for 4·6 % of the total cases in 1973. The emergency cases in 1972 comprised 3·5 % of all cases.

(ii) *No. of cases conveyed*

	1973	1972
Ambulance	22,721	27,607
Dual Purpose Vehicle	20,191	20,973
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	42,912	48,580
	<hr/>	<hr/>

(iii) *Number of Journeys made*

	Journeys		Mileage	
	1973	1972	1973	1972
Ambulance	6,606	6,398	127,430	137,490
Dual Purpose Vehicle	1,450	1,658	65,516	73,688
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	8,056	8,056	192,946	211,178
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Number of accidents and other emergency journeys included above divided into type of vehicle used:

	1973	1972
Ambulance	1,935	1,648
Dual Purpose Vehicle	20	34
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,955	1,682
	<hr/>	<hr/>

	1973	1972	1971
Mileage per removal (including rail mileage)	4·9	4·6	4·4
(excluding rail mileage)	4·5	4·1	3·9

In addition :

- (a) Pupil midwives were conveyed on 9 occasions, to cases in the City, from the Maternity Hostel, 4 Earlham Road.
- (b) Day Care cases to and from the Bethel Hospital were conveyed as from September 1972, by transport provided by the Social Services Department.
- (c) Full use is made of rail transport. The tables indicate the number of cases conveyed.

For comparison, the number of long distance road journeys is also given.

(i) *Excluding journeys to the Neuro-Surgical Unit and Renal Unit, Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge.*

		1973	1972	1956
Rail—No. of cases	..	132	124	39
Distance (Miles)	..	16,495	15,265	4,992
Road—No. of cases	..	33	50	102
Distance (Miles)	..	6,108	8,864	17,540

(ii) *Journeys to the Neuro-Surgical Unit, Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge (Opened 1st October 1961) and to the Renal Unit (Opened 4th June 1970)*

Rail—No. of cases	..	27	175	—
Distance (Miles)	..	1,782	11,550	—
Road—No. of cases	..	188	156	—
Distance (Miles)	..	18,348	15,576	—

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(Section 28)

HEALTH EDUCATION

Smoking and Health

Because many boys and girls smoke their first cigarette before the age of 12, health education programmes on smoking and health start in Middle schools and are aimed at 10—12-year-old children, most of whom show a lively interest in the subject.

Again, somewhere between the ages of 14 and 15, when some boys and girls are already smoking occasionally and a few regularly, the facts about the health hazards associated with this habit are included in the syllabus of the various courses run by members of the Health Department staff in Comprehensive Schools throughout the school year.

But the impact of our efforts to prevent young people becoming addicted to cigarettes is largely offset by the fact that, since many adults, including perhaps their own parents, smoke, it is obviously a grown-up thing to do. Mass publicity from Press, radio and media about the dangers of smoking seems to have a short-lived effect on the adult population, so, for some time, we have been working out a means of getting across to parents at their place of work the same sort of information which is made known to their boys and girls at school.

During the year we reached the point where we were able to plan and produce a short Closed Circuit Television programme on Smoking and Health, which was offered to the Managing Directors of seven large local factories, with the suggestion that they might consider it suitable for showing in the firm's canteen during the lunch time period.

Three firms were interested in having a programme and a prior showing was given to the Personnel Director or Chief Welfare Officer who, in each case, agreed to its being shown.

In two of the factories, the programme was relayed by means of six television monitor screens in both works and staff canteens and was seen by some 400 people. Members of the Health Education Section were on duty at the canteen entrances and as well as giving out leaflets, took the opportunity to talk to a number of people about smoking and health.

In the third factory it was arranged to show the programme in a small room adjoining the canteen so that it could not be regarded in any way as an intrusion of the employees' time. Although only a few of the 450 men who used the canteen that day saw the programme, many were interested in the leaflets and a number stopped to discuss the question of smoking and the possibility of giving it up. Posters and leaflets were also displayed on canteen notice boards in the two smaller works belonging to this firm.

While the publicity drive failed in its aim to recruit members for a Five Day Course the very full co-operation and support which we received from the Management side of the firms concerned and the interest shown by a large number of individual employees was most encouraging.

Home Safety

During the year we continued to receive notifications from the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital of all patients who attended for treatment following a home accident. Where the victim was a child, a follow-up visit was undertaken by a Health Visitor Assistant. Of 628 cases visited in 1973, 429 were children under 5. In-patient treatment was required in 45 cases. The following table shows the type of accident in relation to the age of the child involved:—

Type of Accident	Age of Victim		
	0—4	5—9	10—14
Cuts	182	67	25
Substances taken by mouth:			
Medical tablets	23	1	—
Medical liquids	8	1	—
Household liquids, etc. ...	12	—	—
Foreign bodies	17	1	1
Others	11	3	2
Burns	11	3	2
Scalds	19	3	1
Injuries to limb and body ...	95	44	34
Miscellaneous	28	—	—
Squashed fingers	23	8	3
Total	429	131	68

One can only view with concern the fact that, once again, there is a very high incidence of medical tablets, liquids, etc. being swallowed by children under the age of 5. In fact, "Substances taken by mouth" accounts for one in six of all the accidents in this age group.

The substances swallowed by the 71 children involved in these accidents included:—

Medical Tablets

Junior Aspirin (8 cases)

Aspirin

Aspro

Librium (2 cases)

Ferrogradumet

Feminax

Tranquilliser tablets

Folic acid tablets

Birth pills

Disprin

Digoxin

Unknown (4 cases)

Medical Liquids

Surgical spirit (2 cases)

Mucron

Eardrops

Iodine (3 cases)

Calpol

Household Liquids

Paint cleaner

Turpentine (2 cases)

Petrol (2 cases)

Paraffin (2 cases)

Cleaning fluid

Nail biting deterrent

Silver polish

Perfume

Caustic soda

Others

Nail varnish remover

Perm lotion

Chewed rubber plant

Laburnum seeds

Not stated

Foreign bodies

Marble

Coins

Metal hooks

Glass

Small plastic toy

Plastic balls

Fishbone

Spring from toy telephone

Screw

Silver paper

Small rubber

Stone

Nails

Disc from game

Key ring

Talks on Home Safety, illustrated with films, have been given in Junior and Senior schools, and at the City College in connection with the Courses run by Health Visitors and Health Education Officers, and, by invitation, to a number of Women's Organisations.

Family Planning Publicity

While accepting that the Family Doctor was in general the most appropriate person to give Family Planning advice, the Health Committee had decided that such advice should be available at no cost to any Norwich resident. In order to make this known, a

publicity campaign was mounted at the beginning of September, using posters and leaflets designed in the Department, with the motif of an overcrowded shoe. The publicity took the form of:—

- (i) A letter which was sent to Family Doctors enclosing a copy of the leaflet (which is was felt might usefully be made available to individual patients at the discretion of the Family Doctor).
- (ii) A letter, together with posters (and leaflets for those firms with women employees), sent to the main employers of labour in Norwich.
- (iii) A letter and leaflets sent to leaders of women's organisations.
- (iv) A letter and poster sent to Chief Officers of the Corporation.
- (v) Poster displays in Clinics and Libraries.
- (vi) Poster displays on hoardings.
- (vii) Press publicity and press advertisement.

A total of some 800 posters and 2,500 leaflets were distributed during the campaign.

As a result of this publicity, the monthly average of new cases attending the local authority Family Planning Clinics doubled in the last four months of 1973.

Education for Family Life

Tomorrow's parents are still at school and the raising of the school leaving age has meant more opportunities for boys and girls to take part in programmes related to adult roles and responsibilities.

In this context, the Courses in Child Care in Senior schools, which have been run for a number of years by Health Visitors, are expanding in scope and content.

A one-term course is followed in five schools, with a steady increase in the number of groups taking part in it. (Groups of boys as well as girls follow this course in one of the schools and have taken a keen interest, particularly in the practical side of baby care).

What began five years ago as a twelve week course in one of the Comprehensive schools has developed into a two year C.S.E. Course in Child Care, with a syllabus jointly devised by School staff, Health Visitor and Health Education Officer. This has proved very popular and a limit had to be set by the Headmaster on the number of girls opting for it.

Because the care of the child in the family is related to many aspects of health, the teaching in these Courses not only covers child health but includes personal hygiene, dental health, nutrition, safety in the home, etc. and is also concerned with the sexual behaviour of young people, pregnancy and birth, the effects of

smoking and drug-taking, particularly in pregnancy, and the understanding of emotional as well as physical growth and development.

The fact that a large number of girls take part in these Courses means that many of the expectant mothers who attend the classes held in connection with the Ante-Natal Clinics—a total of 324 classes were held in 1973—already know a good deal about pregnancy, labour and baby care. Quite a number have already seen the film on childbirth which is shown at evening sessions for expectant parents held at two-monthly intervals during the year—and are glad of the opportunity to see it again with their husbands, so that together they can follow what will happen when their baby is born.

Much of the information made available in Child Health Centres via posters and displays, which covers a different topic every month, is also a reminder to many young mothers of aspects of their baby's health and well-being which they have already learnt about in school. Indeed, many of them will already have visited a Child Health Centre as part of the school Child Care Course, so that the set-up is not unfamiliar when they come to the Centre for the first time with a baby of their own.

Courses on Healthy Living

It is important that boys as well as girls should be included in health education programmes and during the year the Assistant Health Education Officer has run seven courses for groups of 14–15 year old boys. The one-term programme on “Your Health” not only covers the way the body works and the health hazards to which it is subjected in smoking, excessive drinking and the misuse of drugs but includes physical, emotional and behavioural aspects of maturity.

A different approach has been made in one of the Comprehensive schools where, at the invitation of the Headmaster, a series of eight talks on “Health Aspects of Modern Living” is given to all boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 15 by the Health Education Officers. During the year some six groups (with up to 50 boys and girls in each) attended these sessions and learnt together about growing up and, together, compared the possible consequences of casual sexual behaviour with the satisfactions of responsible parenthood.

These sessions provide an opportunity for information to be given on Smoking and Health, Drug Dependence, Venereal Diseases, Family Planning, etc., many of the topics being raised as questions by boys and girls taking part in the courses.

In all, the weekly programmes taken by Health Department staff in schools have totalled some 870 hours of teaching time. If one takes into account the time involved in the preparation for teaching, this would be the equivalent of a member of the health department staff working full-time in schools.

Invitations for talks of Special Interest

As well as the programmes outlined above, invitations have been received from the Heads of schools for single sessions or short courses of three to six sessions on a variety of subjects including Personal Hygiene, Dental Health, Smoking and Health, Drug Dependence, Alcoholism, Growing Up, Personal Relationships, Venereal Diseases, etc. (As already noted, this last subject is not usually taken in isolation but included in the content of on-going courses. In this context some 35 sessions during the year were concerned with sexually transmitted diseases).

Where appropriate, a specialist member of the staff such as the Director of Nursing Services, the Chief Public Health Inspector or a Health Visitor has been the speaker, although the majority of these programmes have been carried out by the Health Education Officers.

Use of Visual Aids

During the year some 125 films have been used in Health Education programmes or made available to Teachers, Youth Leaders, etc., for their own showings. Of around 450 showings of these films, some 300 have been screened in connection with programmes carried out by Health Department staff, the remainder being showings of films made available to teachers and others. Filmstrips and other teaching material were also loaned to teachers for use in lessons with a Health Education context.

Norwich City College

As in past years an invitation was extended to the Medical Officer of Health to talk to Overseas Students at an inaugural meeting on "The Care of Health".

Weekly teaching sessions on "Child Care" for the second year Nursery Nurse Students have been taken by a Health Visitor. Invitations were also extended to the Health Education Officers to give talks to various groups of students on such subjects as the Health Services, the work of the Health Department, Home Safety, Drug Dependence, Alcoholism and Venereal Diseases.

Invitations for Talks to Outside Organisations

The Medical Officer of Health was invited to speak at an open meeting of the Norwich Branch of the Institute of Health Service Administrators on the subject of "Health Service Reorganisation, National and local".

During the Autumn the Medical Officer of Health gave an account of an outbreak of food poisoning amongst adults caused by 'E' coli to the East Anglian Branch of the Society of Medical Officers.

Distribution of Publicity Material

In the last twelve months there have been numerous requests for publicity material in the form of posters, leaflets, etc. from Teachers, Student Teachers, Student Nurses, Student Health Visitors, members of the public, etc.

A poster designed to persuade people who use plastic bags for refuse disposal to wrap all broken glass before putting it in the plastic bag container, was designed and silk-screen printed in the Health Education Section. This is now on display on all refuse vehicles in the City.

Quarterly issues of "Home Safety News", designed in the Section, dealt with such seasonal aspects of Safety in the Home as Safety with Electricity, Spring Clean with Safety, Safety in the Garden and Fire Hazards in the Home (including the dangers of fireworks).

GENERAL — INCLUDING CHIROPODY

(Section 28)

Chiropody Service

The service was extended during the year with clinic facilities being provided at two further premises and at the end of the year 1 whole-time Chief Chiropodist, 2 Senior Chiropodists and 5 part-time Chiropodists were employed—5.2 whole time.

The service was running at 52 sessions a week, of which three were allocated to the treatment of residents in the Council's Homes. During the year 139 such visits were made, 288 patients seen and 1,229 treatments given.

Two visits were made to the Council's Day-Care Centres, 29 patients being seen and treated.

Of the 1,144 patients attending the Central Clinic, transport was provided for 399.

Every effort is made to ensure that diabetics are seen more frequently, therefore, most appointments are made on Thursday mornings, when no diabetic clinics are being held at neighbouring hospitals.

There were two cases of gangrene during the year, one of whom is a known diabetic. All such patients have improved during the year, partly due to the use of an improved strapping.

The demand for the service continued during the year as shown in the table on page 48.

Cervical Cytology

The arrangement continues whereby the National Health Central Register at Southport advise the Executive Councils of women in their area, 35 years of age and over who, having had a negative test 5 years before, are due for recall.

Under local arrangements of the national recall system, the Executive Council sends to family doctors a form for each patient due for recall. After completing and indicating his wishes the form is returned to the Executive Council and then to my department.

Where the family doctors have requested the Local Health Authority to recall patients on their behalf 437 letters have been sent by the Health Department as compared with 172 in 1972.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

CLINICS		PATIENTS													TREATMENTS						
	Sessions	New Patients	Expectant Mothers	Phys. H'cpd.	ELDERLY PERSONS										Total Patients	Expectant Mothers	Phys. H'cpd.	Elderly Persons	Total	Av. Treatments per Session	
					60-64		65-69		70-74		75-79		80-84								85 and over
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F						
Central	830	241	3	10	5	54	60	145	65	215	69	196	33	140	30	116	267	874	6,374	7.68	
Belvoir St.	115	35	—	—	1	8	13	39	12	50	10	36	7	19	1	9	43	162	936	8.14	
Bull Close	143	46	—	—	1	8	13	23	15	38	9	37	11	22	3	8	51	137	1,183	8.27	
Catton	135	47	—	1	1	12	7	24	10	34	5	39	4	9	1	—	28	119	1,023	7.63	
Earlham	90	30	—	1	1	7	5	25	3	21	8	18	5	11	—	2	22	85	703	7.81	
Heartsease	90	34	—	—	3	4	7	25	7	30	3	18	—	9	1	4	18	93	724	8.04	
Jessopp Rd.	12	5	—	1	—	1	4	11	4	20	8	20	1	7	1	8	19	67	91	7.58	
Lakenham	157	36	—	—	1	7	17	60	12	51	11	57	8	26	5	12	53	214	1,282	8.23	
Norman	88	70	—	1	—	7	10	35	10	48	10	27	4	7	—	2	35	126	722	8.26	
Thorpe	93	29	—	—	—	4	8	23	6	28	6	19	7	15	1	1	28	90	737	7.92	
Tuckswood	91	21	—	—	—	9	7	15	6	14	4	15	4	10	1	3	22	66	719	7.93	
Totals	1,844	594	3	14	13	—	121	151	425	150	549	143	482	84	275	44	165	586	2,033	14,314	7.87

N.B.—The Clinic at The Norman Club was opened on FEBRUARY 1st 1973 and the Clinic at Jessopp Road on NOVEMBER 16th, 1973.

“Well-Woman Clinic”

The “ Well-Woman Clinic ” which I started in 1968 continued. I was pleased to meet 3 employers’ requests during the year to offer the screening facilities provided by the Clinic to their female employees. This resulted in a total during the year of some 675 patients availing themselves of this comprehensive examination at the hands of the department’s Medical Officers.

Home Dialysis

The portable cabin provided in 1972 for a patient in need of home dialysis has been removed from site, as the patient died during the month of April.

The cabin is now being stored at the Health Department premises 4, Earlham Road.

Tuberculosis

Reference is made to the care and after-care of Tuberculosis patients on pages 60 to 64.

Venereology

Dr. D. W. Higson, the Consultant Venereologist has kindly supplied information on the work of the Department of Sexually Transmitted Diseases at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. This has been included with my observations on contact tracing and the development of local health educational efforts against venereal disease—pages 66 to 67.

FAMILY PLANNING

I still hold the view that the family doctor is the most appropriate person to give contraceptive advice, but to give women a freedom of choice, the Health Committee service, introduced in 1968, continued until the end of May this year. As from the 1st June the Health Committee decided that:

- (a) Where the patient attends the Council’s clinics a completely free family planning service be provided.
- (b) Where the patient consults their family doctor free drugs and supplies be made available and reimbursement of doctors’ charges be made, excluding prescription charges.
- (c) Where the patient wishes to attend the Family Planning Association’s Clinics the agency arrangements for medical cases would only be continued.

The Department’s Clinic at 4 Earlham Road is open every Wednesday evening, and in addition to the four clinics opened in 1972 on the peripheral of the City, a further clinic was opened at Tuckswood during April of this year.

NEW PATIENTS			METHOD INITIALLY ADVISED					Advice only
Married	Unmarried	Total	Sheath	Oral	Cap	IUD	Other	
52	10	<i>From 1st January 1973 to 31st May 1973</i>						1
		62	2	31	5	21	2	
155	29	<i>From 1st June 1973 to 31st December 1973</i>						5
		184	11	104	10	54	—	
207	39	246	13	Totals 135	15	75	2	6

It is interesting to note that with the introduction of the free service, the monthly average of new patients has rather more than doubled.

Of the 39 unmarried patients the majority appear not to have any marriage plans.

153 sessions were held with a total of 1,075 attendances compared with 880 in 1972.

The Family Planning Association enjoys the use of Heartsease Clinic, free of charge, every Monday and Thursday evening.

244 patients on medical grounds were dealt with under National Family Planning Agency Scheme No. 6 by the end of the year.

In addition, 2,342 visits were made to the Council's clinics and to my department's office at 7 Chapelfield North by patients referred by their family doctors for free drugs and supplies.

HOSPITALS USED BY THE INHABITANTS OF THE AREA

(Under the East Anglian Regional Board)

Acute

The Norfolk and Norwich Hospital is a general hospital with a large out-patient department and has a total of 542 beds. The daily bed occupancy was 420.6 compared with 422.9 in 1972. Admissions were 19,669 (18,779), discharges 18,901 (18,199) and deaths 571 (572).

Wayland Hospital, Attleborough, has a total of 88 beds (13 have been closed since 17th March, 1972, owing to shortage of nursing staff). The daily bed occupancy was 52.3 compared with 55.6 in 1972. Admissions 2,306 (2,449), discharges 2,273 (2,431) and deaths 19 (21).

Partly Acute

West Norwich Hospital. This hospital has 331 beds with an average daily bed occupancy of 234.2 compared with 253.5 in 1972. Admissions 7,887 (7,921), discharges 7,083 (7,082), and deaths 830 (821).

The East Anglian Regional Department of Plastic Surgery is located there.

Geriatric

Whitlingham Hospital, Trowse. This hospital has 100 beds (reduced September). The average daily bed occupancy was 93.6 compared with 100.46 in 1972. Admissions were 155 (144), discharges 44 (37) and deaths 119 (110).

Wicklewood Hospital, Wymondham, has 50 beds with a daily bed occupancy of 49.44 compared with 49.2 in 1972. Admissions were 49 (50), discharges 7 (7) and deaths 41 (45).

Maternity

Drayton Hall Maternity Home provides 17 beds for General Practitioner cases. The average bed occupancy was 10.0 compared with 9.74 in 1972. Admissions 697 (621), discharges 703 (631) and deaths nil (nil).

Childrens (Acute)

Jenny Lind Hospital for Children works in close co-operation with the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital and has 80 beds; boys under 11 years and girls under 12 years not suffering from infectious diseases are admitted. There is also an out-patient department. The daily number of beds occupied was 40.5 compared with 39.9 in 1972. Admissions 3,473 (3,490), discharges 3,471 (3,481) and deaths 14 (26).

Other

Dereham Hospital has 55 beds, in the main for pre-convalescent cases but some geriatric cases are also admitted. The daily bed occupancy was 48.4 compared with 45.15 in 1972. Admissions 327 (359), discharges 304 (340) and deaths 15 (28).

Psychiatric (Mental Illness)

Hellesdon Hospital has 525 beds of which 451 were occupied at the end of the year. *Bethel Hospital* has 47 available beds of which 47 were occupied.

Yare Clinic (Acute Psychiatric Unit) at the West Norwich Hospital, opened 2nd July, 1973, has 50 beds. Admissions 253, discharges 215 and deaths 1. There were a total of 1,234 attendances.

PREVALENCE, PREVENTION AND CONTROL

III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES

FEVERS, FOOD POISONING, ETC.

THE PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

671 cases of infectious disease (excluding Tuberculosis) were notified during the year. The tables which follow, show the details of these cases.

TABLE I
AGE GROUPS OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

Disease	MONTHS				YEARS										Total 1973	* Total 1953	† Total 1943
	0/3	3/12	6/12	9/12	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	65	Un-known
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	9	32	3	2	2	—	—	—	55	364
Whooping Cough ..	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	638
Measles ..	2	—	7	14	31	47	50	70	162	2	2	—	—	—	—	387	742
Acute Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Acute Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	3	6	—	1	5	25	20
Anthrax ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Undulant Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Paratyphoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ..	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	2	1	1	2	1	—	3	16	31
Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	6	6	8	6	44	5	1	3	15	—	1	96	243
Scabies ..	—	1	—	—	4	1	2	3	11	14	9	12	5	10	1	73	28
Verminous conditions (lice)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	9	2
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

* In addition there were 28 Erysipelas; 76 Acute Primary Pneumonia; 13 Acute Influenzal Pneumonia; 122 Puerperal Pyrexia.

† In addition there were 32 Erysipelas; 102 Acute Primary Pneumonia; 39 Acute Influenzal Pneumonia; 36 Puerperal Pyrexia.

TABLE II

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

	Total 1973	Total 1953(i)	Total 1943(ii)
Diphtheria	—	—	4
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	2
Acute Meningitis	2	—	1
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	1
Measles	—	—	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	1	—
Infective Jaundice	1	1	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	2

(i) In addition there were 7 Acute Primary Pneumonia, 4 Acute Influenzal Pneumonia and 1 Erysipelas.

(ii) In addition there were 17 Acute Primary Pneumonia and 2 Influenzal Pneumonia.

Disease	Total cases notified by Medical Practitioners	Cases admitted to Hospital	* Average number of cases admitted to Hospital during 1939-1943
Diphtheria	—	—	57
Scarlet Fever	55	—	300
Whooping Cough	8	—	21
Measles	387	—	24
Poliomyelitis	—	—	2
Acute Meningitis	—	—	13
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	2
Jaundice	25	—	—
Typhoid Fever	1	1	2
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	3
Food Poisoning	16	3	1
Dysentery	96	2	16
Tetanus	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—
Undulant Fever	—	—	—
Scabies	73	—	65
Verminous conditions	9	—	6

* In addition 10 erysipelas; 45 acute primary pneumonia; 6 acute influenzal pneumonia; 28 puerperal pyrexia.

Scarlet Fever

55 cases, compared with 36 in 1972 were notified.

Diphtheria

Again no case was notified during the year.

Whooping Cough

8 notifications were received compared with 7 in 1972.

Measles

387 cases were notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis

No case was notified during the year.

Acute Meningitis

No case was notified during the year. 2 deaths occurred in hospital.

Acute Encephalitis

No case was notified during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

1 case was notified (1 in 1972).

Dysentery

96 cases were notified by General Practitioners but altogether the total of 134 cases were ascertained. 29 cases were adults (4 Food handlers); 72 cases were school children and 33 cases were children of pre-school age.

The age groups were :—

					Male	Female
0-4	...	...	...	...	20	17
5-9	...	...	...	...	36	24
10-14	...	...	...	...	4	3
15-19	...	...	...	...	—	1
20-24	...	...	...	...	—	6
25-34	...	...	...	...	9	11
35-44	...	...	...	...	—	—
45-64	...	...	...	...	—	2
65 others	...	...	...	...	—	1
					<hr/> 69	<hr/> 65
					<hr/>	<hr/>

Food Poisoning

1 Family outbreak was investigated. The causative agent was :—

S. typhimurium ... 2 cases in 1 household

20 sporadic cases were notified or ascertained. The causative agents were :—

S. typhimurium	...	...	...	10 cases
S. enteritidis	...	...	...	4 cases
S. rubislaw	...	...	...	1 case
S. kottbus	...	...	...	1 case
S. agona ...	...	...	...	1 case
S. newport	...	...	...	1 case
S. kapemba	...	...	...	1 case
S. credeney	...	...	...	1 case

Infective Hepatitis

Infective Hepatitis was notifiable in the counties of the Eastern Region before becoming generally notifiable throughout the country in 1968.

The annual notifications for Norwich have been as follows :—

1944	...	206	1959	...	46
1945	...	36	1960	...	34
1946	...	30	1961	...	80
1947	...	25	1962	...	81
1948	...	131	1963	...	24
1949	...	184	1964	...	15
1950	...	101	1965	...	8
1951	...	34	1966	...	8
1952	...	19	1967	...	9
1953	...	20	1968	...	93
1954	...	34	1969	...	86
1955	...	24	1970	...	21
1956	...	13	1971	...	90
1957	...	28	1972	...	140
1958	...	274	1973	...	25

1 death occurred in hospital in 1973.

Scabies and Verminous Conditions

73 cases of Scabies were notified by General Practitioners compared with 93 in 1972.

Some of the patients were treated by the General Practitioners, the remainder at the Health Department.

9 notifications of persons infested with vermin were received from General Practitioners (9 in 1972).

LABORATORY WORK

Specimens from the Health Department were examined at the Public Health Laboratory as under:—

Nose and Throat Swabs	...	...	Nil
Faeces and Urine	...	...	336
Blood	...	...	24
Water	...	...	415
Milk	...	...	152
Ice Cream	...	...	14
Other Foods	...	...	27
Utensil and Hand Swabs	...	...	8

CHEST CLINIC
MASS RADIOGRAPHY

IV.—TUBERCULOSIS

CARE AND AFTER-CARE

TUBERCULOSIS

Notifications and Mortality during 1973:—

Age-Periods	Notifications						Deaths					
	Respiratory			Non-respiratory			Respiratory			Non-respiratory		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Under 1 year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1- 4 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14 „ ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24 „ ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-34 „ ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-44 „ ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-54 „ ..	3	—	3	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
55-64 „ ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65-74 „ ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75-84 „ ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
85-94 „ ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
95 and over ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals 1973..	7	1	8	1	2	3	—	1	1	—	—	—
1972..	11	2	13	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—

Occupations of the cases notified were as follows:—

Respiratory Tuberculosis

MALES				FEMALES			
Blind Institute (Mat Maker) ..	1			School Teacher ..	1		
Pharmacist	1						
Pathologist Consultant ..	1						
Waiter	1						
Clicker (Shoe Factory) ..	1						
Retired (Unknown)	2						

Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis

MALES				FEMALES			
Postman	1			Housewife	1		
				Shoe Machinist	1		

The 3 new cases of Non-respiratory Tuberculosis are Epididymus, male aged 18 years; Kidney, female aged 44 years; and Renal, female aged 49 years.

The average age (years) at time of notification was as follows :—

			1973	1963	1943
Respiratory	...	...	M. 57	34	46
Respiratory	...	...	F. 30	43	37
Non-Respiratory	...	...	M. 18	—	11
Non-Respiratory	...	...	F. 46	—	19

Notifications in 1973 totalling 11 were 3 less than the figure for the previous year. Respiratory notifications decreased by 5 and non-respiratory cases increased by 2.

Of the cases notified some 73% were male and 27% females

A family history of Tuberculosis was ascertained in one of the cases.

In addition to the 11 new notifications, 5 further cases (all Respiratory) came to my notice in 1973 being transfers to this City from other areas. Thus in all, 16 cases of Tuberculosis, 13 Lung and 3 other forms came to my knowledge during the year. Age and sex distribution of the 5 further cases were :—

				Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year	...	...	...	—	—	—
1– 4 years	...	...	...	1	—	1
5–14	„	...	...	—	—	—
15–24	„	...	...	—	—	—
25–34	„	...	...	—	—	—
35–44	„	...	...	1	—	1
45–54	„	...	...	—	1	1
55–64	„	...	...	1	—	1
65–74	„	...	...	1	—	1
75–84	„	...	...	—	—	—
85–94	„	...	...	—	—	—
95 and over	...	...	...	—	—	—

Deaths

There was 1 death (in hospital) from Tuberculosis during the year compared to 1 in 1972 (in hospital).

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Year	Population	Deaths			Death-rate per 100,000 of population			
		Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms)	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms)	
1839–99	Averages	108,672	138	93	231	127	85	212
1900–09		117,052	144	87	231	123	74	197
1910–19		118,824	138	59	197	116	50	166
1920–29		124,020	115	25	140	93	20	113
1930–39		124,400	79	13	92	64	10	74
1940–49		110,390	61	9	70	56	8	64
1950–59		120,015	16·9	3·2	20·1	11·65	2·25	13·90
1960		117,700	4	—	4	3	—	3
1961		119,650	8	3	11	6·68	2·51	9·19
1962		119,760	2	1	3	1·67	0·83	2·50
1963		119,450	7	1	8	5·86	0·84	6·70
1964		119,150	3	1	4	2·51	0·84	3·35
1965		119,170	5	—	5	4·20	—	4·20
1966		118,100	9	—	9	7·62	—	7·62
1967		118,610	2	—	2	1·68	—	1·48
1968		118,940	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969		118,800	2	2	4	1·68	1·68	3·36
1970		120,140	1	—	1	0·83	—	0·83
1971		120,740	1	—	1	0·82	—	0·82
1972		119,600	1	—	1	0·83	—	0·83
1973		120,210	1	—	1	0·83	—	0·83

Visitation

One of the Health Visitors liaises with the Chest Physician.

Health Visitors made 65 visits to 36 tuberculosis households, and the Home Nurses attended 1 case making 84 visits.

Assistance

1,695 pints of milk were supplied free to 3 tuberculosis persons.

REPORT OF CHEST PHYSICIAN

Dr. P. H. Sutton, the Consultant Physician, has kindly supplied the following information :

Chest Clinic

New Cases

7 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered in 1973 a decrease of 8 from the previous year. There were 3 new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, an increase of 2 from the previous year.

Sources of new Cases (pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis)

	1973	1972	1971
Mobile Radiography Unit ...	—	—	2
General Practitioners ...	7	12	14
Contacts	—	1	1
Others	3	2	—
Transfers in	3	3	6

X-Ray Only Services

6,299 (including 99 expectant mothers) from Norwich attended for a chest x-ray only, and 179 or 2.85% were recalled for appointment. 4 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (a rate of 0.63 per thousand) were discovered, and 41 cases of carcinoma of the lung (a rate of 6.51 per thousand) were discovered.

Cancer of the Lung

During the year 84 new cases (77 male and 7 female) were registered by the Cancer Registration Department at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital and of this number 51 (44 male and 7 female) were discovered through the Chest Clinic.

Mobile Radiography Unit

The Unit x-rayed the following groups during the year :—

Hospital Staff	312 x-rayed
H.M. Prison (two visits) ...	331 x-rayed on 1st visit
... ..	253 x-rayed on 2nd visit
University of East Anglia ...	534 x-rayed
Norwich City College	308 x-rayed
Hellesdon Hospital	503 x-rayed

Contacts of Active Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis

The Unit visited 3 locations and x-rayed a total of 1,130 persons who had been in contact with patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, also 29 staff from a hospital were x-rayed as contacts of a patient.

X-Ray Survey of Homes

The Unit visited 11 Homes for the Elderly coming under the care of the Social Services Department, x-raying a total of 429 residents and staff.

The Bishop Herbert House was also visited and 18 residents and staff were x-rayed.

At the Adult Training Centre on Hall Road, 71 trainees and staff attended for x-ray.

No cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered during the year in any of these groups.

V.—VENEREOLOGY

VENEREOLOGY

New cases recorded in the department numbered 1,780 compared with 1,516 in 1972. Syphilis and gonorrhoea accounted for 157 compared with 109 in 1972 and 149 in 1971.

The Department of Health and Social Security returns for England show a rise in cases of both early syphilis and gonorrhoea.

Syphilis

Three cases of early infectious syphilis were treated, two resident in Norfolk and one in Lowestoft. These infections were acquired abroad.

Two cases of late congenital syphilis resident in Norfolk and one case of cardio-vascular syphilis resident in Norwich were treated.

Gonorrhoea

New cases increased from 104 to 151. Male cases accounted for 90 (60) and female 61 (44).

The 15-19 age group in males was 13% (13%) and in females 30% (20%) of the total male and female cases.

Male homosexuals accounted for 17 of the 90 cases.

Table 1. NEW CASES OF GONORRHOEA

Age	1973		1972	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 16	—	2	—	—
16-17	5	8	2	3
18-19	7	8	6	6
20-24	32	25	19	20
25 and over	46	18	33	15
Total	90	61	60	44

Table 2. RESIDENCE OF NEW CASES OF GONORRHOEA

Age	Norwich		Norfolk (including Great Yarmouth)		Suffolk (including Lowestoft)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 16	—	1	—	1	—	—
16-17	3	5	2	3	—	—
18-19	4	4	2	3	1	1
20-24	18	17	12	8	2	—
25 and over	21	13	21	5	4	—
Total	46	40	37	20	7	1

Of the male patients 52% (55%) contracted their infection in this area, 33% elsewhere in this country and 14% abroad.

Table 3. NEW CASES OF OTHER GENITAL INFECTIONS

	1973	1972
Non-specific Genital Infection	378	292
Trichomoniasis	93	92
Candidiasis	113	118
Pediculosis Pubis	61	53
Genital Warts	156	120
Herpes Genitalis	11	8

Screening tests were negative in 670 patients (591); of these 357 (353) were male and 313 (238) female.

A Health Visitor has for many years now been attached to the Department of Sexually Transmitted Diseases of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital and is very active in tracing contacts. So far as Health Education against venereal disease is concerned we consider it more appropriate to deal with this as part of personal relationships, and the Heads of most of the senior schools in the City have been most interested and co-operative in allowing talks by the Health Education team. About 35 sessions in schools were devoted to venereal disease.

WATER, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL
HOUSING, SLUM CLEARANCE,
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.
OFFICES AND SHOPS,
CLEAN AIR

VI.—ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

(a) **WATER SUPPLY**

1. (a) The water supplied was satisfactory both (i) in quality and (ii) in quantity.
- (b) On eight occasions during the year there was some evidence of bacterial contamination occurring. On no occasion was E.Coli I in evidence. E.Coli II was isolated on one occasion only from a standard non-domestic fixed sampling tap, subsequent re-sampling indicated that the water was of excellent bacterial quality and no further action was therefore taken. The remaining seven contaminations were of little purity significance as the water was of a satisfactory bacteriological quality. It should be noted that the contaminations were isolated, not concurrent, could not be attributed to any treatment plant, or operational failure and no further action was therefore taken.
- (c) (i) The number of dwelling houses served in the Norwich County Borough Council was approximately 45,286 representing a population of 120,210.
- (ii) No domestic supplies were provided by standpipe.
- (d) The fluoride content of the water on supply at the present time is as follows:—

Source	Fluorine content as parts per million 'F'
River Wensum treated supply	0.16
Thorpe Borehole	0.10
Colney Borehole	0.22

2. (a) The total number of samples collected during the year for bacteriological and physico/chemical analyses from the systems supplying the Norwich County Borough Council area was 3,227. Of this total 245 were taken from the River Wensum and a total of 97 from the untreated Thorpe and Colney boreholes. All samples taken from the River Wensum were of a wholly unsatisfactory nature and of the 97 samples taken from the untreated

borehole waters only one failed to reach a bacteriological standard of excellence.

1,569 samples were taken from the finally treated and distributed water and the results of these analyses are as follows:—

Percentage of total	Bacteriological Classification
99.6	1 (Excellent)
0.3	2 (Satisfactory)
less than 0.1	3 (Suspicious)
less than 0.1	4 (Unsatisfactory)

On the evidence of the above results a purity figure of 99.9% was gained during the year. The remaining 1,316 bacteriological samples were taken for plant control purposes at the various stages of water treatment at the Department's Heigham Works.

All new mains were effectively sterilised by chlorination before commissioning.

Chemical analyses of the various sources are attached.

- (b) The water has a very slight plumbo solvent action and is pH corrected as a final treatment by the addition of saturated lime water. 294 samples were taken to ensure continuity and the degree of saturation of the lime water and samples were taken and examined for lead content, in all cases the degree of plumbism was minimal being quantitatively well within the medically recommended limits when taken under maximum time (12/16 hours) for lead uptake.

During the year ending 31st March, 1974 a total of 208 samples were taken from the Education Department's swimming pool at the Earlham, Hewett, Fairways and Thorpe Schools for bacteriological analysis and treatment control purposes, the results are as follows:—

Percentage of total	Bacteriological Classification
97.12	1 (Excellent)
.48	2 (Satisfactory)
.48	3 (Suspicious)
1.92	4 (Unsatisfactory)

It is satisfactory to report that the process of sterilisation and chemical treatment at the school swimming pools has been maintained at a high level.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF WATER

Analyses	River Wensum	Colney Bore	Thorpe Bore	Contact Tank
<i>Bacteriological analysis</i>				
Coli Aerogenes Bacteria				
Presumptive	600	0	0	0
Confirmed	100	0	0	0
B. Coli I				
<i>Total bacterial count per ml Nutrient agar</i>				
24 hrs. at 37°C	280	0	0	0
72 hrs. at 22°C	440	0	0	0
<i>Physical/Chemical</i>				
Temperature	7°C	11°C	11°C	4.5°C
Appearance	Opalescent	Clear and Bright	Clear and Bright	Clear and Bright
Taste	—	None	None	Very Faint Chlorine
Odour	Musty	None	None	Faint Chlorine
Colour (Hazen)	20	0	0	0
Opacity (FTU's)	8.35	0.35	Nil	Nil
pH.	7.9	7.3	7.4	7.6
Langeliers Index	+0.5	−0.1	−0.2	+0.1
<i>Mineral</i>				
Free CO ₂	7.5	30.0	17.0	15.0
Total Alkalinity Ca CO ₃	247.5	242.5	202.5	227.5
Ammoniacal Nitrogen 'N'	0.099	0.0082	0.0034	0.515
Albuminoid Nitrogen 'N'	0.332	0.028	0.0082	0.092
Nitrogen as Nitrite 'N'	Faint Trace	Absent	Absent	Absent
Nitrogen as Nitrate 'N'	0.879	4.08	11.19	8.69
Total Hardness Ca CO ₃	392.0	336.0	320.0	352.0
Temporary	247.5	242.5	202.5	227.5
Permanent	144.5	93.5	117.5	124.5
<i>Calculated Total Hardness</i>				
Ca CO ₃	398.96	322.83	320.88	359.92
Due to Calcium	383.30	306.1	285.08	340.68
Due to Magnesium	15.66	16.72	35.80	19.24

Analyses		River Wensum	Colney Bore	Thorpe Bore	Contact Tank
Calcium	Ca	153.31	122.44	114.03	136.3
Magnesium	Mg	3.8	4.06	8.69	4.67
Sulphate	SO ₄	96.92	66.0	71.25	96.43
Carbonate	CO ₃	148.5	145.5	121.5	136.5
Nitrate	NO ₃	3.89	18.06	49.56	38.48
Chloride	Cl	50.0	44.0	58.0	52.0
Silicate	SiO ₂	16.0	18.2	12.0	9.6
Fe2O ₃ + Al ₂ O ₃		6.2	1.0	1.0	2.0
Suspended Solids	180C	9.2	Nil	1.6	Nil
Total Solids		520	435	480	490
Iron	Fe	0.28	Faint Trace	Absent	0.05
Lead	Pb	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Copper	Cu	Absent	Absent	0.12	Absent
Zinc	Zn	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Manganese	Mn	0.057	Absent	Absent	Absent
Cyanide	Cn	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Phosphate	PO ₄	0.42	0.45	0.18	0.23
Fluorine	F	0.36	0.22	0.10	0.16
Calcium Carbonate		247.50	242.5	202.5	227.5
Calcium Sulphate		137.34	86.5	100.96	136.6
Calcium Chloride		38.34	—	9.2	14.1
Magnesium Carbonate		—	—	—	—
Magnesium Sulphate		—	6.19	—	—
Magnesium Chloride		14.90	10.01	34.07	18.31
Sodium Nitrate		5.33	24.74	67.9	52.8
Sodium Sulphate		—	—	—	—
Sodium Chloride		23.75	59.07	44.12	48.4

(a) Fluoridation of Water Supplies

I have to report that no action was taken by the Council on the fluoridation of the public water supply. Members will, however, recall that the recommendation of the Health Committee to adjust the fluoride content of the water to 1 p.p.m. has been rejected by this Council on some 5 occasions.

(b) Medical Examination of Employees

Newly appointed employees in the Water Department are medically examined. The Water Engineer also informs the Health Department of any sickness amongst the employees and, if I consider it necessary, they are medically examined before resuming work. 24 newly appointed employees were examined and in 9 instances re-examination of employees absent through sickness were considered advisable and carried out.

(c) **Wells**

Details of premises in the City having private water supplies available by means of wells are as follows:—

Food manufacturing premises—

	Having mains available	No mains available	Total
Domestic premises	1	6	7
Food manufacturing premises			
Abattoirs	2	—	2
Soft drinks	1	—	1
Dairies	1	1	2
Bakery	1	—	1
Breweries	1	—	1
Mustard millers	1	—	1
Other trade premises using water for boiler feed, wash- ing down, cooling, etc. ...	6	—	6
	<hr/> 14	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 21

52 samples of well water were taken for bacteriological examination, 8 of which were from wells serving domestic premises having no mains water.

(d) **Routine Sampling by Health Department**

As far as water going into the supply is concerned 305 samples were examined bacteriologically. 3 were unsatisfactory but were found to be satisfactory on retesting.

(e) **Sewerage and Sewage Disposal**

Construction of the £3.2m extensions to the treatment works at Whitlingham has continued throughout the year. Completion of the contract is expected around June 1974, when the extended works with its central computer control system will be capable of treating 12 million gallons sewage per day to Royal Commission standard or better.

Annual Report

of

THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(J. H. SMELLIE, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.)

for the year 1973

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the work of the Environmental Health Section.

The Council's scheme for converting the City to the plastic bin liner system of refuse collection will have been completed by 31st March 1974 and at the time of writing, the project is in the final stages. The many benefits of the new system are appreciated by both public and operatives alike. I should also like to make reference to the "special collection" service (whereby the Department will remove from households, refuse and other articles too bulky for the normal weekly collection); the following statistics illustrate the increasing use being made of these facilities.

Year				No. of special collections
1968	...	...	...	2,596
1969	...	...	...	2,899
1970	...	...	...	3,436
1971	...	...	...	3,729
1972	...	...	...	4,484
1973	...	...	...	5,055

The service is free to domestic ratepayers and a letter or telephone call to the Department is all that is necessary to ensure removal. There is also provision at the entrance to the Harford refuse tip for the reception of unwanted articles brought there by the public and these measures together should obviate the need for anybody to practise unauthorised dumping.

A Scheme of Registration of Houses in Multiple Occupation was adopted by the Council during the year and arising from the publicity given to the Scheme many enquiries were received and several more properties, previously not known to the Department, were registered. However, I am pleased to report that overcrowding and unsatisfactory living conditions, usually associated with this type of letting, are not creating a serious problem in the City.

The third Five-Year Slum Clearance Programme is virtually completed, with only two large Clearance Area Inquiries still to be held by the Minister, and emphasis is now on Improvement Areas, leaving only small pockets of unfit houses to be dealt with

under Clearance procedure. In spite of the inducements offered by the Government and Local Authority, many owners seem reluctant to take advantage of grants to improve their houses, and the rate of progress in this respect suggests that the hoped-for modernisation of all houses in need of it, by the early 1980's, will not be realised.

Growing awareness of the impact of noise on the environment is leading to a rapid increase in the powers and responsibilities of local authorities to control and reduce it. Since the introduction of the Noise Abatement Act 1960, the first serious attempt to legislate against the problem, action has been taken to deal with noise at source, but there has been a growing realisation that this alone is not sufficient. Planning authorities are now being urged by the Government to use their powers to prevent the problem arising or deteriorating further, and measures have been introduced to enable residential property to be insulated against noise and construction works. In addition, legislation is now before Parliament which is designed to allow noise control areas to be established. Accordingly, employment of additional staff and purchase of equipment is in hand to enable the Department to furnish noise level data to the Planning and Engineer's Departments, which will assist them to obtain for the people of Norwich the greatest benefits from the opportunities now available to maintain and improve their condition of life.

As the weeks have passed, reorganisation of Local Government has assumed a greater importance, and uncertainty as to what the future might hold has lowered the morale of the local government officer. There has been a great deal of movement of staff between one local authority and another with consequent shortages for long periods and little chance of filling vacancies in the short term. So far as this Department is concerned, not only are we seeking to fill existing vacancies but also require additional staff to undertake added commitments. As the Environmental Health Services are to stay with the District Council our problems have been minimal compared with the changes taking place in those Councils which are amalgamating with others and expanding their areas. Nevertheless, changes in the administrative structure arising from local government reorganisation will present the Department with new challenges calling for initiative and vision and new responsibilities will demand the highest expertise.

Finally, my thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued guidance and encouragement, and to all members of the staff of my Section for their co-operation and support.

I am, My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. SMELLIE,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

January, 1974

GENERAL

Public Health Acts—Remedying of housing defects

The following is a summary of the principal work done during the year :

1,265 nuisances detected
227 notices served
1,811 premises inspected
1,336 nuisances abated

Nuisance Orders were applied for in 31 cases. 5 were granted by the Magistrates, and the remainder were withdrawn as the necessary repairs had been done before the hearing.

Miscellaneous Complaints

1,593 visits were made in connection with sundry complaints.

Offensive Trades

Offensive trades carried on consist of 3 dealers in rags, skins and bones and one fellmonger. No complaints were received and the trades were carried on in a satisfactory manner.

Common Lodging Houses

There are 3 registered keepers of common lodging houses. All premises were found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner. 3 visits were made.

Drainage

2,043 visits were made in connection with choked and/or defective drains, or alterations to, or reconstruction of drainage systems.

Caravan Sites

255 visits were made in respect of the site at Mile Cross Road, provided as a temporary measure by the Corporation, and other areas of the City used for temporary camping by caravan dwellers.

Cinematograph Acts 1909 and 1952

There are 6 cinemas in the City. 4 visits were made and conditions found to be satisfactory.

Infectious Diseases, etc.

During the year 497 visits were made to dwelling-houses and other premises in connection with contagious diseases, and food poisoning.

Infestation Control

(a) Rats and mice destruction

(i) Treatment following complaints

	Dwelling-houses	Other premises	Total
No. of new complaints ...	1,190	66	1,256

(ii) Treatment in the City Sewers

The sewers were treated by the placing of baits containing fluoracetamide in selected manholes throughout the City.

2,835 visits were made by the Inspectors and Technical Assistants in connection with rodent control.

(b) Pigeon Control

Five treatments were carried out during the year following complaints from the public; a total of 506 pigeons were destroyed. 78 visits were made by the Inspectors and Technical Assistants in connection with complaints of pigeon infestation.

(c) Insects, etc.

856 visits were made in connection with other types of infestation.

Animal health

9 pet shops, 2 boarding establishments for cats and dogs, and 1 riding establishment were licensed. 32 visits were made.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

1 firm is registered for the purpose of upholstery, etc. 3 samples of filling material were taken, all of which were satisfactory.

Fertilisers and Feedingstuffs Act, 1926

3 samples of feedingstuffs were obtained for analysis by the Agricultural Analyst. All were reported as satisfactory.

Public Swimming Baths

Routine weekly sampling of the water at the City of Norwich Bath and Lakenham Bath for bacteriological examination was carried out with satisfactory results.

School Swimming Baths

Routine weekly sampling of the water in the six pools for bacteriological examination was carried out whilst they were in operation. There were isolated instances when samples were not altogether satisfactory and minor adjustments to the chlorination plant were called for; subsequent samples proved that the faults had been rectified.

Hotel Swimming Baths

One swimming bath is in the grounds of an hotel, being available to residents only. Routine samples were taken for bacteriological examination with satisfactory results.

Noise Abatement

44 problems relating to noise were dealt with; they are classified as follows:—

Building operations	...	...	...	3
Machinery	...	...	...	16
Loading/unloading of vehicles	...	...	...	4
Mobile machinery (pneumatic drills, etc.)	...	...	...	7
Motor engines and traffic	...	...	...	2
Playing of musical instruments, radio sets, etc.	...	...	...	7
Ice cream van chimes	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	4

480 visits were made, and advice given as appropriate.

Technical Training

The two trainee public health inspectors entered the final year of their 3-year course of training.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND FACTORIES

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

(i) Registration and General Inspections

Class of premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
Offices	65	588	191
Retail shops	50	804	252
Wholesale shops, warehouses	10	112	104
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	11	122	112
Fuel storage depots	—	11	3
	<hr/> 136	<hr/> 1,637	<hr/> 662

(ii) Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) to registered premises 1,673

(iii) Analysis of persons employed in registered premises, by workplace, at end of year :—

Class of workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	11,216
Retail shops	6,138
Wholesale departments, warehouses	1,478
Catering establishments open to the public	1,383
Canteens	176
Fuel storage depots	33
Total	<hr/> 20,424

Total Males	...	...	...	9,587
Total Females	...	...	...	10,837

(iv) Defects found and remedied

Section of the Act	Defect	No. found to exist	No. remedied
4	Cleanliness	191	126
5	Overcrowding	—	—
6	Temperature (including lack of thermometers)	100	97
7	Ventilation	19	8
8	Lighting	45	21
9	Sanitary conveniences	93	75
10	Washing facilities	53	35
11	Drinking water	14	7
12	Clothing accommodation	20	18
13	Sitting facilities	4	2
14	Seats	—	3
15	Eating facilities	2	1
16	Floors, passages and stairs not kept free of obstructions, etc.	200	154
17	Dangerous machinery	1	1
20	Hoists and Lifts	39	34
24	First Aid	93	102
50	Failure to display prescribed notices	108	113
	Structural or decorative defects to walls, ceilings, windows, etc.	13	29

(v) Accidents

33 accidents to males and 39 to females were reported. Details are given below:

	No. of accidents	Percentage of number of persons employed
Offices	15	0.1
Retail shops	33	0.5
Wholesale Shops/Warehouses	7	0.5
Catering Establishments	14	1.0
Canteens	3	1.7
	72	

The causes of these accidents are classified as follows:—

Colliding with or being struck by objects	16
Lifting or handling of goods	18
Slipping or tripping on level surfaces	7
Slipping or falling on staircases, steps, etc.	13
Other falls	2
Use of hand tools	5
Involving machinery	3
Involving vehicles	1
Miscellaneous	5
Electrical and/or explosion	1
Burns and scalds	1

Comments

It is clear that Architects now have a better appreciation of the requirements of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, and Regulations made thereunder, as evidenced by the plans and schemes coming forward for new buildings; it is at this stage that careful consideration can avoid problems arising later when the premises are in occupation, and indeed standards in new premises leave little to be desired. The main problem is still in some of the older established businesses, occasionally those housed in Scheduled buildings where it is difficult to meet all the requirements of the Act because of the restrictions placed on the occupiers, making major alterations impossible.

Where structural alterations are necessary in buildings in order to make them comply with the Act, employers are encountering increasing obstacles in getting the works carried out. In common with other fields of building maintenance, labour and materials are in short supply, with the gradual disappearance of the "jobbing" builder and the reluctance of large construction firms to undertake maintenance work or indeed alterations to existing premises. Nevertheless, much has been achieved over the year; but this is a task calling for diligent application and constant visiting.

Only one accident reported was of a serious nature and on the whole, steady progress has been maintained in the enforcement of the Act.

Shops Act, 1950

100 visits were made in connection with various requirements of the Act.

Factories

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Written Notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority ...	10	5	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	504	692	93
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers) ...	42	492	—
	<hr/> 556	<hr/> 1189	<hr/> 93

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Found	Number of cases in which defects were found		No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
		Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Sanitary conveniences :—					
(a) insufficient ...	4	2	—	1	—
(b) unsuitable or defective ...	107	52	—	2	—

Outwork

Nature of work	No. of outworkers notified
Wearing apparel—making, etc. ...	258
Brushmaking ...	3
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc. ...	118
Making of boxes made wholly or partially of paper	7
	386

HOUSING

Slum Clearance

41 families were rehoused from areas which had been confirmed by the Minister. 68 families were rehoused from individual unfit houses.

The following clearance areas were represented :—

	Dwelling-houses	Dwelling-house/Shop	Licensed Premises	Population
Belvoir Street etc., Clearance Areas	50	1	—	104

Details of Public Inquiries and Orders confirmed by the Minister are as follows :—

	Date of Public Inquiry	Date of Confirmation by the Minister
Adelaide Street, etc., Clearance Areas, Compulsory Purchase Order, 1973 ...	27.2.1973	11.9.1973
Lawson Road, etc., Clearance Areas, Compulsory Purchase Order, 1973 ...	17.7.1973	—
Wales Square Clearance Area, Compulsory Purchase Order, 1973 ...	17.7.1973	—
Mancroft Street, etc., Clearance Areas, Compulsory Purchase Order, 1973 ...	18.12.1973	—

Individual Unfit Houses

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	4
2. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were made	13
3. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings not to re-let were accepted	43
4. Number of separate dwellings or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made	5

Inspection of Dwelling-houses

1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,681
(b) Number of inspections for the purpose	2,789
2. (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	787
(b) Number of inspections for the purpose	978
3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation—Housing Act, 1957	89
4. Number of dwelling-houses, excluding those in paragraph 3 above, found not fit in all respects and dealt with under Public Health Acts	227

Remedy of defects without service of formal notice

Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by officers of the Local Authority ...	55
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

Action under Statutory Powers

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	10
2. Number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice, by owners, or by local authority in default	—

B.—Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:—

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	174
2. Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	170
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	28

C.—Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	4
2. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were made	13
3. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings not to re-let were accepted	43
4. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	7
5. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of closing orders	12
6. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of undertakings not to re-let	1
7. Number of demolition orders determined, the premises having been rendered fit for habitation	—
8. Number of closing orders determined, the premises having been rendered fit for habitation	4
9. Number of undertakings determined, the premises having been rendered fit for habitation	1

D.—Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made	5
2. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit	2
3. Number of separate tenements on which closing orders were operative or undertakings have been accepted and which were demolished	—

E.—Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	—
2. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	—

F.—Proceedings under Section 26 of the Housing Act, 1961:—

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which a closing order has been substituted for a demolition order ...	—
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---

Individual Unfit Houses represented during the year ... 38

Houses in multiple occupation

Number found during the year to be in multiple occupation	...	...	...	...	...	29
Number in respect of which statutory notices were served	...	...	...	...	...	13
Number made to comply with the standards in all respects	...	...	...	...	...	10
Number of visits by inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	1,059

Improvement Grants

Number of requests from City Engineer for opinion to determine prospective life of property for which application for grant has been made	...	...	...	...	921
Number of specifications prepared, i.e. of works required to make the property fit in all respects	...	...	...	...	643
Number of visits by inspectors	...	...	...	...	1,157

Qualification Certificates—Housing Act 1969, and Housing Finance Act 1972

Applications received	...	...	...	...	57
Applications later voluntarily withdrawn	...	...	...	...	9
Applications refused because of lack of standard amenities	...	...	...	...	6
Applications approved	...	...	...	...	44
Applications held pending satisfactory completion of works of repair	...	...	...	...	184
Number of visits by Inspectors	...	...	...	...	227

Applications for re-housing on medical, etc., grounds ... 424

Visits were made to 224 premises (186 by Health

Visitors, and 38 by the Chief Public Health Inspector), the tenants of which had requested rehousing on medical or other special grounds, and a report was made to the Medical Officer of Health, in each case, of the conditions existing.

House Building

Permanent new houses and flats were erected during the year as follows :—

(a) Council dwellings	...	...	...	498
(b) Private dwellings	...	...	...	210

Rent Act 1957

Certificates of disrepair cancelled	1
-------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

No. of milk distributors on register at 31st December 143

No. of licences in force at 31st December:—

(a) Dealer's (pre-packed milk) licences:—

(i) Untreated	...	...	...	3
(ii) Pasteurised	...	...	...	111
(iii) Sterilised	...	...	...	35
(iv) Ultra heat treated	...	...	...	44

(b) Dealer's licence (Untreated) ... 1

(c) Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) licence ... 1

Regular routine sampling of milk, both for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination, was carried out, and the samples submitted to the prescribed tests. Results of the samples taken are as under:—

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Samples taken for Chemical Analysis (and carried out in the department) ...	144	—	144

Bacteriological examination:—

(a) Untreated milk ...	16	—	16
(b) Pasteurised milk ...	131	5	136

Poultry Inspection

No. of poultry processing premises	...	3
No. of visits thereto ...	...	24
Total number of birds processed	...	456,828
Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption	...	0.13%
Weight of poultry condemned ...	...	4,134 lbs.
Turkeys, ducks, hens, broilers, capons and geese are dealt with.		

Meat Inspection

Details of animals killed and inspected:—

Number inspected at:	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total	Equivalent Cattle Units
F.M.C. Ltd.							
Abattoir ...	5,353	149	181	4,554	47,329	57,566	30,138
Pointer's Private							
Abattoir ...	418	14	145	507	154,344	155,428	77,754
	<hr/> 5,771	<hr/> 163	<hr/> 326	<hr/> 5,061	<hr/> 201,673	<hr/> 212,994	<hr/> 107,892

Condemnation of Meat

All diseases except
Tuberculosis and
Cysticerci

	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Whole carcasses condemned	8	3	17	11	599
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	972	74	27	510	36,837
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis and Cysticerci ...	16.9	47.2	13.5	10.3	18.1

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	176
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	0.09

Cysticercosis

Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	1	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

Percentages of carcasses diseased :—

(a) Diseases excluding tuberculosis and cysticerci

		Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
		%	%	%	%	%
1963	...	12.4	32.0	2.8	1.6	9.1
1971	...	11.7	30.9	7.5	6.1	22.0
1972	...	13.3	40.5	12.9	6.1	19.6
1973	...	16.9	47.2	13.5	10.3	18.1

(b) Tuberculosis only

1963	...	0.32	0.85	0.0	0.0	1.4
1971	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
1972	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
1973	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.09

Carcases and Organs Condemned

Diseases		Cattle			Calves			Sheep			Pigs		
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Abscesses ..	..	—	896	423	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3,083	3,813
Actinomycosis	..	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Actinobacillosis	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arthritis ..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2,274	762
Bruising ..	..	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	38	265
Cirrhosis ..	..	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cysticercus bovis	..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Distomatosis	..	—	157	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emaciation	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	13	—	—
Emphysema	..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Enteritis ..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Immaturity	..	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury ..	..	—	1	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice ..	..	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	19	47	191
Mastitis ..	..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melanosis	..	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metritis ..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
Moribund..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—
Nephritis	..	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	—	—
Oedema ..	..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parasites ..	..	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	995	—	—	42,048	—
Pericarditis	..	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	8,708	—
Peritonitis..	..	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
Pleurisy ..	..	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	3	17,013	—
Pneumonia	..	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyæmia ..	..	—	—	—	6	5	—	—	—	—	181	—	—
Septicaemia	..	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	260	—	—
Telangiectasis	..	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tenuicollis	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toxaemia	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	352	—
Totals ..	..	11	1,297	517	17	30	—	11	1,013	10	599	73,564	5,081

A = Whole caracases including organs. B = Organs. C = Meat (Pounds)

Condemnation of Unsound Food

The following quantities of foods were condemned as being unfit for human consumption:—

Meat	Fish	Other Foods	
19 cwts. 56 lbs.	5 cwts. 78 lbs.	Tins	Packets
		4,618	11,374

Chemical analysis of Food and Drugs

Description	Number of samples examined		Number reported as being unsatisfactory in some respect	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Alcoholic drinks and liqueurs ...	—	1	—	—
Beverages ...	—	1	—	1
Baby foods ...	—	1	—	—
Bread ...	—	7	—	3
Butter, margarine and cooking fats ...	—	2	—	—
Cakes, pastries, biscuits ...	—	3	—	1
Cereals and other farinaceous food ...	—	6	—	4
Cheese and cheese products ...	—	10	—	1
Colouring, flavouring, seasoning and decorative materials ...	—	3	—	1
Composite meals ...	—	5	—	4
Cordials, fruit juices and other soft drinks ...	—	9	—	—
Custard powder and blancmange	—	1	—	—
Fish, tinned ...	—	7	—	3
Fruit, tinned ...	—	4	—	4
Fruit, dried ...	—	2	—	2
Fruit puddings, pies and filling mixtures ...	—	6	—	3
Ice cream powder ...	—	1	—	—
Jams, marmalade and preserves	—	4	—	—
Jellies ...	—	2	—	1
Meat, prepared ...	1	6	1	—
Meat products ...	—	29	—	7
Milk ...	—	1	—	1
Milk powder ...	—	2	—	—
Sauces, pickles, condiments ...	—	15	—	4
Sausages ...	1	9	—	6
Soup ...	—	8	—	1
Sugar and artificial sweeteners ...	—	4	—	1
Sweets and chocolate ...	—	1	—	1
Vegetables, dried ...	—	2	—	—
Vegetables, tinned ...	—	16	—	5
Vinegar ...	—	2	—	1
Unclassified ...	—	3	—	2
	2	173	1	57

Food Premises

Category	Total Number	Inspections
Bakehouses	18	76
Butchers	131	241
Catering Establishments ...	410	789
Factories	22	371
Fried Fish Shops	55	88
Public Houses	215	169
Grocers, confectionery and general	475	1,642
Wholesale premises	50	121

96 notifications were sent to persons carrying on food businesses drawing attention to contraventions of the Regulations.

Registered premises

Under Food and Drugs Act, 1955—Section 16:—

	Number	Inspections
Ice Cream	313	84
Potted, pressed, pickled and preserved food and sausages	110	97

Under Milk and Dairies Regulations:—

Dairies	3	16
Milk distributors	143	47

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations

14 samples of ice cream were submitted to the methylene blue test.

Food Prosecutions

Details are as follows:—

	Fines imposed
1. Sale of food not of the quality demanded— cream bun with cigarette end embedded in the base	£50
2. Sale of food not of the quality demanded— bag of popcorn containing cigarette filter tip	£50
3. Sale of food not of the quality demanded— chicken and ham pies containing mould ...	£25 plus £2.70 costs

CLEAN AIR

Measurement of Air Pollution

Air Pollution readings were continued at the five recording stations in the City.

Prior approval of furnace installations and chimney heights

28 applications for prior approval of furnace installations and approval of chimney heights were received and dealt with.

Smoke Control Areas

Progress Report — Smoke Control Programme

Order No.	Approximate Location	Year Order Made	Operative Date	Acreage	No. of Dwellings	No. of other Premises
1	Rouen Road	1968	1. 7.69	104	523	479
2	Bowthorpe	1971	1.11.72	727	4	1
3	St. Faiths Airfield	1971	1.11.72	604	35	24

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

No. of vehicle loads of house and trade refuse disposed of ...	9,187
No. of special collections, i.e. of bulky household refuse	5,055
No. of premises having cesspools ...	24
Income accruing from collection and disposal of trade refuse ...	£5,421
Income accruing from traders conveying refuse to Harford Tip ...	£12,013

Public conveniences

Structures containing ladies' and gents' toilets ...	11
Structures containing gents' toilets only ...	3
Structures containing urinals only ...	3
Mobile conveniences (ladies' and gents') ...	2

Visits by Cleansing Inspectors ...	12,533
------------------------------------	--------

Deposit of Poisonous Wastes Act, 1972

The following notifications of removal or deposit of poisonous, noxious or polluting waste materials were received:—

(a) Removal of waste from premises in Norwich	41
(b) Deposit of waste at the Norwich refuse tip ...	231
(c) Deposit of waste at tips in the areas of other local authorities ...	629

VII.—SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

66th ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

Annual Report of the Principal School Medical Officer

(1) (a) STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE (as at 31st December, 1973)

MEDICAL STAFF

J. R. MURDOCK (Mod.) B.A., M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.
Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer

D. B. HILL, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School
Medical Officer

J. L. STEWART, M.D., Ch.B., M.F.C.M.
Senior Medical Officer (School Health Service)

Part-time Medical Officers (equivalent to 1.5 whole-time) undertake school
medical inspections on a sessional basis.

DENTAL OFFICERS

P. I. CHRISTENSEN, L.D.S., B.D.S.

J. M. MITCHELL, L.D.S., R.C.S.
Senior Dental Officer

R. A. FELLA, B.D.S.
School Dental Officer

MRS. P. M. PEARS, B.D.S.
School Dental Officer
(2 Vacancies)

**(1) (b) SCHOOL HEALTH CONSULTANT SERVICES
PROVIDED BY THE
EAST ANGLIAN REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD**

Cardiac Clinic :

W. A. OLIVER, M.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Ophthalmic Clinic :

P. H. BEATTIE, M.D.(Aberdeen), D.O.M.S.(Eng.)

W. J. NAUNTON, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.Ch., D.O.M.S.

P. J. L. HUNTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

P. M. L. JAMES, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., D.O.

Otorhinolaryngic Clinic :

Arrangements exist for the School Health Service to make appointments for MR. I. S. YOUNG, M.B., ChB.(Glasgow), F.R.C.S.(Edin.), D.L.O. and MR. R. J. SELICK, M.B., F.R.C.S. to see cases at their clinics.

(2) GENERAL INFORMATION

The number of school children on the school register at the end of the year was 21,936 compared with 21,168 at the end of 1972. These figures include the numbers on the registers of the non-local education authority schools at which medical inspection is carried out by the authority.

The number of school departments in the city is as follows:—

I. PRIMARY

I.	First	23.	6182 children in attendance at end of year
	Middle	19.	6332 children in attendance at end of year
	Combined		
	First and		
	Middle	2.	736 children in attendance at end of year

II. SECONDARY

Schools	6.	6722 children in attendance at end of year
---------	----	--------------------------------------------

At the year end there were some 573 boys in the senior and 92 in the junior department of the King Edward VI School, and 707 girls (seniors) and 171 girls and boys (juniors) at the Notre Dame School, both non-local education authority schools at which we carry out inspections.

III. NURSERY SCHOOL AND CLASSES

Earlham Nursery

School	1.	59 children in attendance at end of year
--------	----	------------------------------------------

At the year end there were also five Nursery Classes in four First Schools at which a number of children under 5 years of age were in attendance (some on a part-time basis only).

IV. SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Physically Handi-

capped and

Delicate Pupils

	1.	54 children in attendance at end of year
--	----	------------------------------------------

Educationally

Sub-Normal

Pupils

	2.	237 children in attendance at end of year
--	----	-------------------------------------------

Maladjusted

Pupils

	1.	37 children in attendance at end of year
--	----	------------------------------------------

One school was renamed during the year:—

St. Augustine's School became Angel Road Middle School.

One new school for maladjusted pupils—Eaton Hall—was opened.

(3) MEDICAL INSPECTION

The age-groups in which medical examinations of school children are carried out are as follows:—

- (1) All Entrants (5–6 years old)
- (2) A selective examination of Intermediates (8–9 years old) based on replies by teachers and parents to a questionnaire.
- (3) Leavers—A medical officer interviews each pupil, but examines only those where for any reason it appears necessary.

Routine vision testing of school children is carried out at the following ages:—

- (1) On Entry at age 5–6 years.
- (2) Prior to selective medical inspection at 8–9 years.
- (3) At age 11–12 years (to include colour vision test).

The number of pupils examined at the Schools during the year, their physical condition, and the extent to which parents attended the periodic medical inspections at the schools was as follows :—

Age Groups Inspected (By Years of Birth)	No. of Pupils Examined	Percentage of Exams at which Parents were present	Number of Pupils found not to warrant a Medical Examination	Findings			
				Number of those whose Physical Condition Satisfactory	No. Requiring Treatment		
					For Defective Vision	For all other Conditions	Total Individual Pupils
1969 and later	450	96.0	—	450	15	64	72
1968	1,213	91.5	—	1,212	53	223	254
1967	570	91.05	—	570	29	156	177
1966	129	87.6	—	129	14	52	63
1965	140	72.1	187	140	10	30	38
1964	373	78.8	297	373	27	119	138
1963	155	77.4	99	155	17	65	73
1962	29	65.5	—	29	1	6	6
1961	33	60.6	—	33	1	2	3
1960	46	56.5	—	46	3	1	40
1959	28	46.4	—	28	1	2	3
1958 and earlier	248	22.5	237	248	13	81	93
Total L.E.A. Schools ..	3,414	82.7	820	3,413 (99.97%)	184	801	960
Non-L.E.A. Schools ..	46	95.6	101	27 (58.69%)	—	—	1
Grand Total ..	3,460	82.8	921	3,440 (99.42%)	184	801	961

	L.E.A. Schools	Non-L.E.A. Schools
Number of Re-inspections ...	1021	6
Number of Special Inspections ...	249	—
Total ...	1270	6

**Defects found by Medical Inspection during the year ended
31st December, 1973**

[These Tables include separately the number of pupils found to require treatment (T) and the number of those pupils which it was found advisable to keep under medical observation (O)]

Table A—Periodic Inspections at L.E.A. Schools

De- fect Code No.	Classification of Defects and Diseases	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
		Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
		(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
4	Skin	65	169	9	10	11	23	85	202
5	Eye—								
	Vision	92	288	14	8	8	23	114	319
	Squint	41	41	1	1	6	6	48	48
	Other	4	6	—	1	1	4	5	11
6	Ear—								
	Hearing	16	111	2	8	2	17	20	136
	Otitis Media ..	40	58	—	—	2	4	42	62
	Other	11	108	2	—	4	11	17	119
7	Nose and Throat	42	323	2	5	1	27	45	355
8	Speech	22	84	—	—	6	20	28	104
9	Lymphatic Glands	7	283	—	—	—	8	7	291
10	Heart	67	81	8	9	1	7	76	97
11	Lungs	23	52	4	4	3	9	30	65
12	Developmental—								
	Hernia	3	83	—	—	—	1	3	84
	Other	45	100	12	10	7	22	64	132
13	Orthopaedic—								
	Posture	1	28	4	6	1	11	6	45
	Feet	24	167	2	3	4	25	30	195
	Other	8	60	3	4	—	9	11	73
14	Nervous System—								
	Epilepsy	4	6	2	2	5	—	11	8
	Other	8	45	1	1	—	8	9	54
15	Psychological—								
	Developmental	6	56	13	—	105	6	124	62
	Stability	26	332	2	2	8	66	36	400
16	Abdomen	7	19	1	1	1	3	9	23
17	Other	10	24	9	10	2	8	21	42

Table B—Special Inspections
at L.E.A. Schools

De- fect Code No.	Classification of Defects and Diseases	Special Inspection	
		(T)	(O)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4	Skin	7	9
5	Eye—		
	Vision	15	16
	Squint	1	2
	Other	1	1
6	Ear—		
	Hearing	2	17
	Otitis Media ..	3	—
	Other	2	1
7	Nose and Throat ..	9	15
8	Speech	4	6
9	Lymphatic Glands	—	4
10	Heart	2	5
11	Lungs	2	10
12	Development—		
	Hernia	1	—
	Other	18	5
13	Orthopaedic—		
	Posture	—	—
	Feet	2	6
	Other	2	7
14	Nervous System—		
	Epilepsy	1	1
	Other	3	4
15	Psychological—		
	Developmental ..	—	7
	Stability	7	18
16	Abdomen	2	2
17	Other	1	3

Table C—Inspections
at Non-L.E.A. Schools

Periodic Inspection		Special Inspection	
(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	5	—	—
2	9	1	—
—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—
—	5	—	—
—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	6	—	—
—	1	—	—
—	5	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	5	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	4	—	—
—	1	—	—
2	1	—	—
—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	5	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—

(4) TREATMENT

CHURCHMAN HOUSE CLINICS

A clinic is held by a School Medical Officer every Monday morning at Churchman House. This enables School Medical Officers to refer cases from medical inspection so that they can be followed up in more detail than is possible at a school medical inspection.

A special clinic for bed-wetters is also held weekly.

In addition, school children with minor ailments are seen each morning at headquarters by the School Nurse.

ENURESIS CLINIC

The Enuresis Clinic for children who wet the bed is now firmly established as a necessary and worthwhile part of the School Health Service. The clinic is held weekly at the Health Department, and during the year 72 children were seen, children being referred mainly by family doctors, school medical officers and from hospital out-patient clinics.

The basis of treatment is the alarm unit which wakens the child as soon as he or she starts to wet the bed. In addition, a few simple rules and general advice on the attitude to be adopted towards the child are given to the parents. Children are examined at their first attendance at the clinic and, where it appears that further investigation is required, they are referred to the appropriate specialist with the consent of the family doctor.

During 1973, the alarm unit has been loaned to 55 children, and the following is a statistical summary for the year:—

Year of Birth and Sex		No. Discharged	No. Defaulted	No. Discontinued (Not Improved)	No. under Observation at Year End	Total
1968	M	—	—	—	1	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—
1967	M	1	—	—	2	3
	F	1	—	—	2	3
1966	M	3	—	—	1	4
	F	3	—	1	2	6
1965	M	11	—	—	2	13
	F	5	1	1	4	11
1964	M	5	1	1	2	9
	F	4	—	—	2	6
1963	M	9	—	2	4	15
	F	1	—	—	—	1
1962	M	2	—	—	—	2
	F	1	—	—	—	1
1961	M	2	—	—	1	3
	F	—	—	—	—	—
1960	M	—	—	—	1	1
	F	1	—	—	—	1
1959	M	1	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—
1958	M	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—
1957 and earlier	M	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	M	34	1	3	14	52
	F	16	1	2	10	29

The table above shows the results for the year under review. Some children respond to treatment in a matter of a week or so, some need to use the alarm for over a month before a cure is effected, and others we do not seem to be able to help at all, although in some of these cases an improvement is obtained. From the table which follows below this latter is this year something of the order of 15%. Experience suggests that the primary bed-wetter, constantly wet and with no serious emotional disorder, is most likely to respond to the alarm which we have now been using since May, 1961. This is the child in whom bed-wetting is primarily a habit disorder, where for some reason training at the usual age has been ineffective.

Age at issue of Alarm	Dry	Improved	Not Improved
5	—	1	—
6	3	4	1
7	6	5	2
8	3	4	2
9	8	5	3
10	2	1	—
11	—	2	—
12	—	1	—
13	—	—	—
14	—	—	—
15 and above	—	—	—
Total	22 (41·5 %) (14 boys 8 girls)	23 (43·4 %) (14 boys 9 girls)	8 (15·1 %) (3 boys 5 girls)

The table above records individual children who have used the alarm during 1973, of whom 2 boys and 4 girls had become dry after using the alarm on a previous occasion but later relapsed. Of these, 1 boy again became dry after the second issue, the condition of 1 boy and 3 girls were improved.

Enquiries made during the year of 10 children, three months after having discontinued using the alarm unit, revealed that 8 were still dry, 1 was wetting occasionally, and 1 was wet most nights. In the case of the latter, further attendance at the clinic was invited.

DISTRICT MINOR AILMENT CLINICS

Weekly sessions are held at schools situated in various parts of the city.

The following is a summary of the defects treated:—

	(a) At Churchman House	(b) At District Clinics	(c) Others of which we know (e.g. General Practitioner, Hospital, etc.)	(d) Total
Ringworm of the Head	—	—	—	—
Ringworm of the Body	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	—	—	2	2
Scabies	—	—	2	2
Acne	—	—	5	5
Warts (excluding Plantar Warts) ..	—	23	12	35
Plantar Warts ..	166	280	11	457
Minor Injuries ..	—	7	—	7
Septic Sores	1	1	—	2
Other Skin Diseases ..	5	8	102	115
Blepharitis	—	—	1	1
Conjunctivitis	—	—	4	4
Other Minor Eye Defects	—	—	1	1
Otorrhoea	—	—	44	44
Other Ear Defects ..	—	—	45	45
Defects of Nose and Throat	—	—	87	87
Enlarged Glands ..	—	—	—	—
Other Defects	5	11	58	74

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

Pupils suffering from defective vision or squint are referred to an Ophthalmic Surgeon by the School Medical Officers. Occasionally cases are referred by General Practitioners through School Health channels.

School Ophthalmic Clinics are held at the Out-Patient Department of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital in the charge of Dr. P. H. Beattie. Normally three sessions are held weekly, viz:—

Monday at 3.00 p.m.—Dr. W. J. Naunton
 Tuesday at 9.30 a.m.—Mr. P. J. L. Hunter
 Tuesday at 10.00 a.m.—Mr. P. M. L. James

Appointments are made through the School Health Service, but the dispensing of spectacles is arranged through the National Health Service.

As considered necessary by the Ophthalmic Surgeon, orthoptic treatment and investigation is carried out at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

93 sessions were held on our behalf by the Ophthalmic Specialists during the year.

Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

	Number of Cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of Refraction and Squint	5
Errors of refraction (including Squint)	
(i) Pupils at L.E.A. Schools ..	729
(ii) Pupils at Non-L.E.A. Schools	40
Total ..	774
Total number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	
(i) Pupils at L.E.A. Schools ..	290
(ii) Pupils at Non-L.E.A. Schools	16

CARDIAC CLINIC

Facilities exist for the School Health Service to arrange for children to be seen at a Cardiac Clinic held by Dr. W. A. Oliver, M.B.E., under the aegis of the Regional Hospital Board.

During the year 49 school children (including 33 new cases) were examined and the following diagnoses were made :—

	New Cases	Old Cases
Atrial Septal Defect	—	1
Ventricular Septal Defect	4	5
Pulmonary Conus	1	—
Pulmonary Stenosis	3	2
Aortic Stenosis	—	1
Ejection Systolic Murmur	1	—
Innocent Systolic Murmur	22	7
Shunt	1	—
Venous Hum	1	—

49 of these children had no restriction placed on their physical activities and 1 was debarred from all competitive physical activities.

DISEASES OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

(a) Treatment of Otitis Media

Children suffering from otitis media come to notice through various agencies, but chiefly through the School Medical Staff and Head Teachers.

When considered advisable, and with the approval of the family doctor, cases are referred for examination by the specialist at the Out-Patient Department of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital and treatment is continued or modified according to his findings.

44 children are known to have been treated including 6 new cases who were referred to the Ear Specialist during the year.

The following table shows the number of cases known to us of otitis media in school children treated by the local authority and otherwise during the last ten years.

	(a) At Churchman House	(b) At District Clinics	(c) Others of which we know (e.g. General Practitioner, Hospital, etc.)	(d) Total
1973	—	—	44	44
1972	—	—	25	25
1971	—	—	29	29
1970	—	—	30	30
1969	—	3	35	38
1968	2	—	35	37
1967	1	4	24	29
1966	—	6	36	42
1965	—	3	24	27
1964	1	7	24	32

(b) Tonsillectomy 1966–73

The Jenny Lind Hospital tells us monthly of the children whose tonsils and adenoids were removed in the hospital.

The following are the yearly figures thus obtained :

1966	...	...	318	1970	...	...	219
1967	...	...	254	1971	...	...	271
1968	...	...	237	1972	...	...	259
1969	...	...	234	1973	...	...	228

The numbers and ages of the school children who had this operation in 1973 were as follows :—

Age	Boys	Girls	Total
4 Years	7	9	16
5 ,,	22	26	48
6 ,,	34	29	63
7 ,,	19	22	41
8 ,,	14	12	26
9 ,,	8	10	18
10 ,,	3	7	10
11 ,,	1	3	4
12 ,,	—	2	2
Total	108	120	228

(c) Arrangements for the Ascertainment and Treatment of Children with Defective Hearing

As before, the hearing of school children was checked as part of the routine school medical examination of entrants.

The rapid sweep method using a pure tone audiometer was employed.

Any children failing in this test are referred after one month to the central clinic at Churchman House for a further testing, and children of other ages about whose hearing ability there is any doubt, are similarly referred.

If the presence of deafness is confirmed, then arrangements are made (with the approval of the family doctor) for the child to be examined by an otologist.

The following table shows the number of children tested audiometrically during the year, and the results obtained:—

	Entrants
No. of audiometric tests carried out on children at school by School Nurses ..	3,767
No. of children referred to central clinic for further test	253
No. referred from previous year	20
No. of children found to be deaf on re-testing:	
—In both ears	58
—In one ear only	63
No. of children whose hearing was found to be within normal limits on re-testing ..	119
No. of children awaiting re-testing at end of year	54
	Other Pupils Referred
No. of other children referred to central clinic for testing	116
No. of children found to be deaf on testing:	
—In both ears	23
—In one ear only	25
No. of children whose hearing was found to be within normal limits on testing ..	63
No. of children awaiting test at end of year	42

(d) Special Classes for Partially Hearing Children

Two Partially Hearing Units are established in Norwich to help those children most seriously handicapped by deafness. The Unit attached to the Lakenham Middle School, opened in September, 1956, caters for such children between 8 and 12 years, and the Unit opened in April, 1968, attached to Lakenham First School, is for the younger children.

At the end of the year 9 boys and 9 girls were in full-time attendance at these Units including 1 boy and 1 girl by arrangement with other Local Education Authorities.

Other children with known hearing defects, some of them using hearing aids, are visited from time to time at their local schools by the Teacher of the Deaf, or in the case of the very young child, at home.

A Teacher of the Deaf also assists at the Consultants Clinic at the Jenny Lind Hospital. First and pre-school children may need to be seen at home several times, to be conditioned for diagnostic testing.

Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

	Number of Cases known to have been dealt with
Received Operative Treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	43
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	228
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	8
Received other forms of treatment ..	220
Total ..	499
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) In 1972	4
(b) In previous years	48

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT

Children suffering from orthopædic defects are referred by the School Medical Officers from school medical inspections, school clinics, etc., and are seen (with the approval of the family doctor) by the Orthopædic Surgeons at their out-patients clinics at the Jenny Lind and Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals. The initial appointments are sent to the parents through the School Health Service and the Orthopædic Specialists report on all new cases seen. Treatment such as the supply of surgical boots and instruments, and the wedging of footwear, is arranged by the specialists through the Hospital Service.

4 children attending Primary Schools and 1 attending Secondary Schools were referred during the year as new cases, and 13 Primary School Children and 12 Secondary School Children continued treatment from the previous year.

The following table shows the diagnosis of the children seen by the Specialists:—

Diagnosis	New Cases attending		Old Cases attending		Total Cases attending	
	Prim-ary Schools	Second-ary Schools	Prim-ary Schools	Second-ary Schools	Prim-ary Schools	Second-ary Schools
Injured Ankle ..	—	—	1	—	1	—
Flat Foot	1	—	—	—	1	—
Transverse Hyelitis	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cerebela Ataxia ..	—	—	—	1	—	1
Knock Knees ..	—	1	—	—	—	1
Spastic	—	—	7	4	7	4
Spina Bifida ..	—	—	5	1	5	1
Muscular Dystrophy	—	—	—	2	—	2
Kypho Scoliosis ..	—	—	—	1	—	1
Arthrogryphosis	—	—	—	1	—	1
Congenital Dislocation of Hip	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pigeon Chest ..	1	—	—	—	1	—
Dislocated Radial Heads	1	—	—	—	1	—
Hip Disease ..	1	—	—	—	1	—
Totals ..	4	1	13	12	17	13

Orthopædic and Postural Defects

	Number of Cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out- patients departments	32
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	43
Total ..	75

RINGWORM

No new cases of Ringworm of the Scalp were notified by the Hospital Authority during the year in children attending schools in Norwich.

UNCLEANLINESS

Children at school are examined periodically for uncleanness. Any child whose person or clothing is found to be in a verminous or filthy condition is immediately excluded from school (except in the case of a first offence where the condition is a very slight one), and a notice acquainting the parent of the position is posted on the same day.

This notification is followed up as soon as possible by a home visit from the Health Visitor or School Health Assistant who advises the parent on the best method of cleansing and endeavours to persuade any contacts to attend for examination.

A certificate of fitness has to be obtained either from the family doctor, or from the Medical Officer or Nurse at the nearest Minor Ailments Clinic before the child is permitted to return to school.

Infestation with Vermin

	At L.E.A. Schools
(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in Schools by the School Nurses and other authorised persons	55,655
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested:—	
(i) by School Health Assistant, etc. ..	198
(ii) by Medical Officers	Nil
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued:—	
(1) Under Section 54(2) of the Education Act, 1944	Nil
(2) Under Section 73 of the Norwich Corporation Act, 1933	Nil
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued under Section 54(3) of the Education Act, 1944	Nil
(e) Number of individual pupils compulsorily cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	Nil
(f) Number of individual pupils cleansed at parents' request under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	179
(g) Number of individual pupils cleaned by parents	19

Of the total school child population 0.9% were found during the year to have verminous heads.

No children were excluded on account of uncleanness of clothing during the year.

SPEECH THERAPY

At the end of the year three Speech Therapists were employed by the local Education Authority for a total of twenty-four sessions weekly.

Cases are referred by the doctors from School Medical Inspections, School Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres; by the Health Visitors, the Head Teachers, and occasionally by Hospital Consultants and Family Doctors.

The following table shows the categories of the defects of the 197 school children and 15 children under school age treated during the year :—

Diagnosis	No. of New Cases Treated	No. of Old Cases Treated	Total Cases Treated	% of all types of Cases Treated	Discharged as cured (by defect)	
					No.	%
Disorders of Articulation:	84	37	121	61·4	59	48·8
Delayed dis- orders of language development	14	17	31	15·7	15	48·4
Disorders of resonance hypernasality	5	4	9	4·6	2	22·2
Disorders of fluency	7	4	11	5·6	5	45·5
Multiple disorders	11	14	25	12·7	4	16·0

At the end of the year 121 cases were attending the Centres for treatment, including cases under observation.

A total of 2,050 attendances were made at the centres during the year by school children, and 148 by children under school age.

A close liaison exists between the Speech Therapists and Head Teachers, the Teacher for the Deaf, the Child Guidance Clinic and School Medical Staff.

(5) SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

The Principal School Dental Officer reports :—

Dental Inspection

School population at 31st August, 1973—

1973 was an unfortunate year for dental staffing.

After an illness lasting five months Mr. Bradley Watson died in June. Up to the present time his place has not been filled.

With a dental staff of four the number of school inspection was of necessity reduced proportionately. Only 8,189 school children had a dental inspection either at school or at one of the clinics. There was little point in advising treatment without the available staff to carry it out.

However, those patients who were regular attenders at the clinics were recalled in the normal way but at extended intervals. Sometimes with unfortunate results.

Dental Treatment

All routine dental treatment was given at the clinics. The ratio of teeth filled to extracted was 6.1 : 1, not as good as last years results at 8.9 : 1, but again reflecting the shortage of staff.

Extractions remained fairly constant at 3,000 compared to 2,915 in 1972.

Two gas sessions a week were held at the clinic in Unthank Road. These were administered by sessional medical anaesthetists.

Nineteen dentures and sixty-three orthodontic appliances were constructed. The mechanical work was sent out to a firm of dental technicians in the City.

Patients with severe medical conditions requiring extractions and patients needing surgical treatment or the more complicated orthodontic problems were referred to the dental department of the West Norwich Hospital.

Dental Staff

Establishment—6 dental surgeons.
6 dental nurses.

Staff during the year

From January to June—

Five Dental Officers one non operational and one working eight sessions a week until 1st April when he started full-time.

For the remainder of the year there were four full-time officers.

Each dental officer had the assistance of a dental nurse either full-time or part-time as required.

In addition at gas sessions the assistance of an extra nurse was provided by the Health Department.

Two part-time Medical Anaesthetists each working one session a week.

Clinics

Unthank Road—4 Surgeries—1 used full-time.

1 used 5 sessions a week.

1 used 1 session a week.

1 unused.

Heartsease Clinic—1 Surgery—Used full-time 10 sessions a week.

Catton—1 Surgery—Used maximum time of 5 sessions a week.

Tuckswood—1 Surgery—Used maximum time alternate 9 and 10 sessions.

Equipment Purchased

1 Dental Lamp Catton Clinic.

1 Dental Lamp Heartsease Clinic.

1 Silvestaire Dental Motor.

Basically there has been little improvement in the teeth of Norwich School Children. From year to year the same problems are seen and treated in much the same numbers.

I cannot see that there will be any marked change for the better unless the Fluoride level of the Norwich Water supply is brought up to the recommended level of one part per million.

Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the Authority during the year ended 31st December, 1973

(a) Inspections

	Number of Pupils		
	Inspected	Requiring Treatment	Offered Treatment
(a) First inspection at school	5,705	} 5,375	4,268
(b) First inspection at clinic	2,484		
(c) Re-Inspection at school clinic	1,174	835	769
Totals . .	9,363	6,210	5,037

(b) *Visits (for treatment only)*

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First visit in the calendar year	1,279	1,401	185	2,865
Subsequent visits	2,258	3,496	399	6,153
Total visits	3,537	4,897	584	9,018

(c) *Courses of treatment*

Additional courses commenced	365	381	71	817
Total courses commenced	1,644	1,782	256	3,682
Courses completed	—	—	—	2,707

(d) *Treatment*

Fillings in permanent teeth	1,049	4,018	643	5,710
Fillings in deciduous teeth	2,036	282	—	2,318
Permanent teeth filled	849	3,362	566	4,777
Deciduous teeth filled	1,753	250	—	2,003
Permanent teeth extracted	89	588	93	770
Deciduous teeth extracted	1,570	648	—	2,218
General Anaesthetics	525	364	45	934
Emergencies	306	189	21	516

Number of pupils X-rayed	476
Prophylaxis	717
Teeth otherwise conserved	1,240
Number of teeth root filled	—
Inlays	—
Crowns	—

(e) *Orthodontics*

New cases commenced during year	63
Cases completed during year	26
Cases discontinued during year	3
No. of removable appliances fitted	94
No. of fixed appliances fitted	—
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	32

(f) *Dentures*

Number of pupils fitted with dentures for the first time:—	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
(a) with full denture	—	—	—	—
(b) with other dentures.. ..	—	14	3	17
Total ..	—	14	3	17
Number of dentures supplied .. (first or subsequent time) ..	3	15	3	21

(g) *Anaesthetics*

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers —

(h) *Sessions*

	Admin- istrative Sessions	Number of clinical sessions worked in the year					Total Sessions
		School Service			M. & C.W. Service		
		In- spection at School	Treat- ment	Dental Health Educa- tion	Treat- ment	Dental Health Educa- tion	
Dental Officers .. (including P.S.D.O)	23	60	—	1680	—	48	1811
Dental Auxiliaries..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dental Hygienists..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	23	60	—	1680	—	48	1811

(i) *Dental Health Education*

Posters on Dental Health and Hygiene were made available to Head Teachers at First, Middle and Senior Schools during the year.

Dental Health has been part of the Course Content in Parent-craft and Child Care programmes taken by Health Visitors with 4th Year girls (and some boys) in 5 Comprehensive and 1 Special School. It has featured in Health programmes for 4th Year boys and mixed groups taken by Health Education Officers in 4 Comprehensive Schools. Dental Health sessions have also been held in some First and Middle Schools.

(j) *Children under 5 years of age who attend no school*

First visit	89
Subsequent visits	113
Total visits	202
Additional courses of treatment commenced	16
Fillings	163
Teeth filled	143
Teeth extracted	108
General Anaesthetics	47
Emergencies	35
Number of patients X-rayed	2
Prophylaxis.. .. .	16
Teeth otherwise conserved	32
Courses of treatment completed	80

(6) INFECTIOUS DISEASES
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED, 1973

SCHOOL OR SCHOOL GROUP	Number on Roll at end of Year	Diphtheria			Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whoop- ing Cough	Food Poison- ing	Resp. T.B.	Non- Resp. T.B.	Dysen- tery	Jaundice	Ac. Polio- myelitis	Typhoid Fever
		Cases	Carriers	Carriers Excluded	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
Angel Road M. & F.	668	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Avenue M. & F. ...	637	—	—	—	2	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bignold M. & F. ...	369	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1
Blackdale M. ...	307	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blyth Jex. ...	1,532	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Bowthorpe S. ...	728	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catton Grove M&F	743	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Cavell Pr. ...	338	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clare Special ...	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clarkson M. & F.	547	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Colman M. & F. ...	695	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Dowson F. ...	212	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Earlham S. ...	965	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Earlham Nursery	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eaton Hall ...	37	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eaton (C.N.S.) ...	861	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairway Pr. ...	398	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
George White M.	404	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harford Manor Spcl	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heartsease S. ...	968	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heartsease M. & F.	767	—	—	—	4	16	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Heigham Park F.	182	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hewett S. ...	1,668	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakenham M. & F.	727	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. Vaccination was again offered to all 13-year-old school children, and older school children not already vaccinated.

88.67% (84.43% in 1972) parents of 13-year-old children gave their consent.

The findings during the year were as follows:—

	No.	Positive	%	No. Vaccinated with B.C.G.
13-year-old children	1079	12	1.11	965
Older school children	591	8	1.35	528

The positive reactors were referred to the Consultant Chest Physician.

Tuberculin Testing of School Entrants

During the year Heaf tests have continued to be carried out at the time of the first routine school medical inspection, of all entrants to Infant Schools whose parents have given written permission for this to be done.

No. of Entrants Examined	No. whose parents consented	%	Heaf Test Positive	%
1314	1288	97.26	1	0.08

Of those tested 1 was found to be positive, but had previously had B.C.G. Vaccination.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

During the year 32 school children were given a course of 3 doses, and 1,219 were given the fourth dose. Oral vaccine was used.

Measles Vaccination

Measles vaccination was continued in 1973.

The age groups dealt with were:—

Year of Birth	1973	1972	1971	1970	1966-69	Others under 16	Total
No. Vaccinated	4	654	270	67	70	5	1070

742 of the vaccinations were given by general practitioners.

Rubella Vaccination

Offer of vaccination against Rubella for girls in their 12th year continued in schools.

Family doctors also continued to vaccinate against Rubella.

During the year 1,633 vaccinations were carried out, 1,538 (all under 16) by the department and 95 (76 under 16) by the family doctors.

(7) HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The following table shows the number of boys and girls in each category, and the type of school at which each was in attendance in December, 1973.

Pupils suffering from more than one handicap have been classified under the major handicap.

Category	Handicap	At Special School				At Ordinary School		At Home		Total	
		Residential		Day		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls						
A	Blind Pupils	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	Partially Sighted Pupils	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	4	1
C	Deaf Pupils	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
D	Partially Hearing Pupils	2	1	—	—	64a	52a	—	—	66	53
E	Educationally Sub-normal Pupils	2	—	136	101	12	10	—	3	150	114
F	Pupils suffering from Severe Epilepsy	1	—	4	3	7	5	—	—	12	8
G	Maladjusted Pupils	14b	6b	10	9	—	—	—	—	24	15
H	Physically Handicapped Pupils	1	—	28	26	6	2	—	—	35	28
I	Pupils suffering from Defective Speech	—	—	—	—	193	74	—	—	193	74
J	Delicate Pupils	2	—	—	—	—	—	2c	—	4	—
	Totals ..	23	8	178	139	284	143	3	4	488	294

(a) Includes 9 boys and 9 girls attending Special Class for Partially Hearing Pupils.

(b) Of these 18 are weekly boarders—going home at weekends.

(c) Being taught by visiting teacher.

(a) RESIDENTIAL SPECIAL SCHOOLS

The following table shows the Residential Special Schools, Hostels, and Hospital Special Schools at which Norwich children were in attendance in December, 1973:—

Handicap	No. of Norwich Pupils in attendance at end of year		Name of Special School or Hostel
	Boys	Girls	
Blind	—	—	
Partially Sighted	—	1	E. Anglian School, Gorleston
Deaf	—	1	E. Anglian School, Gorleston
Partially Hearing	2	1	Tewin Water School, Welwyn, Herts.
	—	1	Ingfield Manor School Billingshurst, Sussex
Educationally Sub-normal ..	2	—	Little Plumstead Hospital
Epileptic	2	—	Lingfield School, Surrey
Maladjusted ..	12	6	Eaton Hall, Norwich
	2	—	Morley Hall Hostel, Norfolk
Physically Handicapped ..	1	—	Warlies School, Waltham Abbey, Essex
Delicate ..	2	—	Lord Mayor Treloar College, Alton, Hants.

(b) DAY SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Educationally Sub-normal Pupils

These are accommodated at the Parkside and Harford Manor Special Schools of Educationally Sub-normal Pupils.

3 new cases were mentally examined during the year and 1 re-examination was made. The following tables show the sources from which the new cases were referred, and the recommendations which were made:—

New cases examined mentally	...	...	3
Source: Head Teachers	...	...	3
Re-examination	...	...	1
			Boys Girls
Recommendations, following examination:			
Special Day School (Parkside)	...	2	1
Special Day School (Harford Manor)	...	2	1

In addition 8 boys and 11 girls already attending Special (E.S.N.) Schools were brought forward for special examinations, and the following recommendations were made:—

			Boys Girls
Community Care	...	...	6 10
Fit of employment	...	...	2 1

Physically Handicapped and Delicate Pupils

Pupils who require special educational treatment because they are physically handicapped or delicate are admitted to the Day Special School at Colman Road, known as The Clare School.

			Boys Girls
Number on Register at beginning of year	...	19	15
Number admitted during the year	...	14	13
Number left during the year	...	5	2

		Boys Girls
Fit for ordinary school	...	— —
Left School for Employment	5	2
Child Deceased	...	— —

Number on Register at end of year	...	28	26
-----------------------------------	-----	----	----

Includes 10 boys and 11 girls by an arrangement with Norfolk County Education Authority.

Disease or Disability for which admitted						Boys	Girls
1.	Respiratory.						
	Asthma	...	...	...	...	2	—
2.	Orthopædic.						
	Spinal Deformity	...	...	...	...	—	1
3.	Nervous System.						
	Cerebral Palsy	...	...	...	...	7	6
	Spina Bifida	...	...	...	...	6	10
	Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	—	2
	Muscular Dystrophy	...	...	...	...	4	—
	Cerebella Ataxia	...	...	...	...	1	—
	Spasticity	...	...	...	...	1	1
4.	Other.						
	Unsatisfactory General Condition	...	...	...	...	1	—
	Congenital Defects	...	...	...	...	—	1
	Partially Hearing	...	...	...	...	—	1
	Heart Disease (Congenital)	...	...	...	...	2	2
	Transverse Myelitis	...	...	...	...	—	1
	Ectopic Bladder	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Delicate (resulting from Galactosaemia)	...	...	...	...	1	—
	Ulcerative Colitis	...	...	...	...	1	—
	Haemophilia	...	...	...	...	1	—
						—	—
						28	26
						—	—

(c) HOME TUITION

Handicapped pupils who, in consequence of their disability, have to be taught in their own homes by the Visiting Teachers are examined periodically during the year by a Medical Officer.

In November, 1955, the Education Committee agreed to develop this work in various ways, including the payment of regular visits to the Jenny Lind Hospital for Children, and the Burns Ward of the West Norwich Hospital, by the Teachers.

Children absent or likely to be absent from ordinary school, and at home for a month or more with injuries or non-infectious illness are also considered with a view to home tuition.

At the end of the year 15 children were being taught in their homes by these Teachers, and in addition 29 children were taught in their homes for short periods during the year.

(8) DEATHS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

There were four recorded deaths of children of school age compared with four in the previous year. The causes of death were:—

Boys:

Aged 6 years	Leukaemia
„ 9 „	Broncho Pneumonia

Girls:

Aged 11 years	Asphyxia due to drowning
„ 16 „	Carcinomatosis

(9) PROVISION OF MEALS

Mid-day meals are provided by the Local Education Authority to all school children whose parents request these. From time to time the School Medical Officers also put forward cases where they think meals would particularly benefit.

A free supply of school milk is no longer issued to pupils in grant-aided Secondary Schools, or to those in Middle Schools other than any who have been deemed by a Medical Officer of the Authority to require it on grounds of health.

The quantity of milk per pupil in First Schools is maintained as far as possible at one-third of a pint per day. At the Clare Special School for Physically Handicapped Children two-thirds of a pint daily is supplied free.

The percentage of children in school having school meals is 58.4, and 24% of the total school population (or 92.80% of eligible children) take milk, but these figures mean very little because there is a wide spread between the ages and the two sexes. Unfortunately figures by age and sex are not readily available.

In addition, under the Welfare Foods Scheme of the Department of Health and Social Security, a supply of free milk is available on application by parents for handicapped children aged 5 to 16 who are not attending an educational establishment.

(10) HOME VISITING

157 home visits were paid by Health Visitors and Health Visitors' Assistants in respect of children who had been advised to have medical treatment.

126 children were involved in 56 families referred during the year to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Of these, 30 children involved in 12 families were referred by the Local Authority.

(11) FOOD HYGIENE

Every care is taken by the School Meals Staff of the Education Department to bring to the notice of their Kitchen Staff the importance of maintaining a very high standard of hygiene. They are also encouraged to report any significant illness.

During the year 83 entrants to the School Meals Staff were medically screened.

As a precautionary measure, food samples are kept for 48 hours after each meal.

(12) EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS, ETC.

At the request of the Chief Education Officer 159 students, prior to commencing at teacher training college, were medically examined during the year, and 184 newly appointed teachers had a recent chest X-ray report, and where necessary, a full medical examination.

(13) EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

During the year 1972 amendments were made to the regulations concerning the employment of children outside school hours. From August, 1972 medical examination of children within 14 days from the date when employment began was discontinued except in any case where this still appeared necessary.

No examinations were carried out during the year.

